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## Rare Kinds of Paper Money

### Many Issues of Greenbacks That Are Scarce and of Considerable Value.

Some half dozen men in this country make a specialty of collecting the different varieties of United States paper money. Chief among them are H. R. Drowne and G. H. Blake, of New York, who jointly produced the paper on the history of paper money in the United States recently read by Mr. Drowne at a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological society. Mr. Blake exhibited at the same time the bills referred to in the paper, says the New York Sun.

Among the United States issues of paper money first came the demand notes, which gave rise to the name of greenbacks. Congress, on July 17, 1861, authorized an issue of paper money of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, of which $60,000,000 went at once into circulation.

These notes were made payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the idea being to distribute the redemption as much as possible and not to embarrass any one particular place. The subsequent issues were all made payable in New York alone.

Demand notes were issued for a period of less than eight months, for by act of congress of February 25, 1862, a new issue, the first of the legal tender notes, was authorized in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Fifty million dollars of the new notes were used to take up the demand notes, and they soon disappeared from circulation.

The records now show that only a little more than $50,000 of these notes remain to be redeemed, and it is believed that not more than $1,000 worth are still in existence. The other notes, it is supposed, are either destroyed or lost.

The designs of the greenbacks were elaborate. The five-dollar bill shows the portrait of Alexander Hamilton at the right, while on the left is a female figure representing America, after Crawford's statue now on the dome of the Capitol. The reverse shows the figure "5" within a circle at either end, with large letters spelling "Five" in the center. The rest of the surface of the bill is covered with little "5s."

The ten-dollar bill has Lincoln's portrait to the left, with a female representation of art to the right. The reverse shows a long band running through the center of the bill, on which is "United States of America." Back of this, in size almost two-thirds of the width of the bill, is a large "X," at either side being the numerals "10" in figures of equal size. All the rest of the bill is in green and covered with minute "x," while at either end is a semi-circle made up of the word "Ten," which runs from one corner to the other.

The twenty-dollar bill shows in the center of the obverse the figure of Liberty, with sword and shield, the Capitol being in the background. At either side of the figure of Liberty are large numerals, "2" and "0," in green. The back is all green, and on the surface are sprinkled tiny "20s." In the center, within a circle, is "United States of America," with a large "20" within.

The demand notes were printed by the American Bank Note company, and each bill was signed in pen and ink by two persons.

All the denominations of these notes are now extremely scarce, particularly the ten and twenty dollar notes. They are all held at a premium by paper money collectors, especially when in fine condition. There were at least fifteen varieties, counting the bills made payable in the different cities, and some of these bills rank in rarity with the rarest of the postage stamps.

The first issue of legal tender notes is scarce, but not so rare as some more recent issues. These notes had the same obverse as the demand notes, but bore a different reverse. One variety showed that the bill could be convertible into United States 6-per-cent 20-year bonds, while the other variety was receivable in payment of all dues, public and private, except customs and interest on the public debt.

The second issue of legal tender notes was authorized by the act of July 1, 1862, and consisted of two denominations, one and two dollars, the first United States bills of small denominations. The one-dollar note bore a portrait of Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, while the two-dollar note had that of Hamilton.

The series indicated that the issue of three-dollar bills was contemplated. In the center of the obverse of the one-dollar note is a circle of lathework in green. Within this, with the figures ranged one above the other, are "1," "2" and "3." On the one-dollar note is shown the "1" on a white background, the other two figures backed by green. The two-dollar bill has the figure "2" on a white background, while the other two figures are in green.

But the three-dollar bill never made its appearance. A bill of this denomination was engraved and proofs taken, but the treasury department was advised that such a denomination was not needed.

These bills are not so scarce as other issues, as at the time of their first appearance they were regarded as curiosities, and many persons laid specimens away, and they exist in perfectly crisp condition.

The third issue of legal tenders in 1863 included denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, while the fourth, of 1869, embraced the same denominations, with the addition of the $1, $2 and $10,000 bills. Of this series the one-dollar bill is regarded as the handsomest printed up to that time. It had in the center of the obverse the same portrait of Washington that is now used on the twenty-dollar gold certificate. The two-dollar bill showed a fine representation of the Capitol.

Only one legal tender bill of the denomination of $10,000 was ever issued, and that specimen is now in the treasury department at Washington.

Notes of the fourth issue of notes of 1869 are rare. Of these bills and the subsequent one and two-dollar issues, those which are scarcest are the 1869 reissues, signed by Allison and New; 1875, Allison and Wyman; 1880, Rosecrans and Nebeker; 1880, Scofield and Gilfillan; 1886, the silver notes bearing the portrait of Martha Washington.

The scarcity of such bills is indicated by the fact that men who handle millions of dollars in paper money every year and who are on the lookout for desirable specimens of these rarities rarely come across one of them.

Other bills, scarce when in fine condition, are those bearing the portraits of Hancock and Windom, and the coin notes of 1890, which allow the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to redeem the notes in gold or silver, and which show the portraits of Stanton and McPherson.

Collectors are glad to get notes of low numbers, and place a great store by these. In one of the big collections are shown several notes Nos. 1 and 2 and quite a number under fifty.

## TREASURES OF LAKES

### Fortune That Was Taken From the Wreck of the Erie.

While the oceans and the islands in them undoubtedly contain the greater part of the hidden treasure of the world, there are other places which are beginning to attract those infested by the germ of "treasuritis," and among these are the Great Lakes. From time to time treasure-hunting expeditions have been fitted out at various ports, but they have been generally regarded as such business-like ventures that only now and then has one seen much of romance or adventure in them. The majority of these expeditions were unsuccessful in their efforts, but a few of them have reaped rich rewards.

Probably no similar area of any ocean, if suddenly robbed of its waters, would expose to human eyes more sunken ships or more valuable cargoes than would the five Great Lakes. This is easily understood, when one knows that during the twenty years between 1878 and 1898 only one less than 6,000 vessels were wrecked on the inland seas. The loss of cargo during those years, which represent but a little more than one-fourth of the years of navigation on the lakes, was $6,548,900, and from this it is quite safe to reason that the total amount of property which has gone to the bottom of the lakes, counting only cargoes, would make the enormouse total of at least $12,000,000.

Of course, the greater part of all this sunken property has been destroyed by time and water, but much of it was indestructible, and is as good today as it was when it was lost. It is also true that at the bottom of the lakes would be found valuables of less romantic interest than the gold and plate of Spanish galleons and the riches of the pirate chests. There is little doubt but that there are large sums of money hidden in the inland seas, but most of their lost treasure is made up of copper, steel, iron, coal, machinery, and other practically indestructible things which go to make up lake cargoes.

How a ship may lose herself in the Great Lakes and for years, perhaps forever, defy all attempts at discovering her, is illustrated in the tragic story of the Erie, a treasure ship which was lost in Lake Erie during the season of 1841. This vessel, under the command of Capt. T. J. Titus, left Buffalo for Chicago on the afternoon of August 9. When about thirty-three miles from Buffalo, off Silver creek, a slight explosion was heard, and almost immediately the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. On board the Erie were scores of immigrants bound for the west, and specie amounting to $180,000, but in the excitement and appalling loss of life which followed, no thought was given to the treasure.

The steamer De Witt Clinton came up in time to save many lives, but in going down the Erie carried 100 souls with her. For years after this treasure ship lay half buried in the sand seventy feet under water. Not until fourteen years later, in 1855, was a successful attempt made to raise her. In that year a treasure-seeking party left Buffalo and towed the hull into shallow water. A fortune in foreign money was secured, mostly in five-franc pieces.

Other stories of treasure recovered from the bottom of the lakes are quite numerous. In 1902 the steamer William H. Stevens, loaded with $101,800 worth of copper, caught fire and sank between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Burwell, Ontario. Underwriters worked on her all one autumn, securing only nineteen tons of copper. Then Capt. Baker, of Detroit, began operations which resulted in the recovery of nearly $100,000 worth of property. In 1895 the William Home, loaded with $20,000 worth of steel billets, sank in ninety-six feet of water off Swishwah Point, Lake Michigan. In 1901 she was raised, one diver being killed in the work and another paralyzed. Capt. Baker also recovered treasure in steel billets amounting to $31,000 from the Alva Bradley, which sank in deep water off North Manitou island. Capt. Quinn, of Detroit, has also received many valuable cargoes.

Somewhere along the south shore of Lake Erie, between Dunkirk and Erie, lies a treasure ship which will bring a fortune to her lucky discoverer, if she is ever found. One night the Dean Richmond, with $50,000 worth of pig zinc on board, mysteriously disappeared between those two points. Every hand aboard was lost and their bodies were picked up ashore. In vain have searching parties spent much time and money in the hunt for the lost vessel. The last attempt was made by the Murphy Wrecking company, of Buffalo, which had a vessel and several divers searching all one year without success.—Detroit News-Tribune.

## THE "CORN DODGER."

### Kentuckian Tells How to Make "Pone" and "Hoe Cake."

Now and again when material for discussion is scanty, the Kentucky corn pone and the Kentuckian's affection for it are discussed by our northern and southern neighbors. The Clarksville (Tenn.) Leaf Chronicle reaches the conclusion that the prime cause for the excellence of corn bread in this state is that meal is made from the white flint corn, and made by processes slow enough not to destroy the flavor of the grain. This is the real secret of corn bread making, and one of the reasons, at least, for the northerner's detestation of the "dodger" is that he rarely, if ever, sees anything but the basest imitation of the "dodger" as it is known and loved upon its native heath.

There are many varieties of bread more or less palatable made from corn meal. The two old-fashioned varieties, dear to the southern palate, are the hoecake and the corn pone or dodger. Neither has any leavening in it when properly made, and neither can be made acceptably with any but white corn meal that is not ground to the fineness of flour by modern machinery. The "bolted" meal of the modern grist mill is totally unfit for making corn dodgers or hoecakes. It is so finely ground that unleavened bread made from it is as solid as a wedge. The rare nut-like flavor of the perfect "dodger" can be produced only when the meal is coarse enough for minute air chambers to exist throughout the dough as it cooks. Formerly, when watermills were in general use throughout the south, it was easy to procure coarse meal. The best was that made from new corn, and the corn dodger from the first "turn" of corn taken to the mill after cornshucking time was the best of the year.

Since the water mill has been supplanted by the roller mill, it has been difficult to secure anything but fine "bolted" meal, without having the family supply especially ground, and as this is infrequently done, there has been a marked decadence in corn dodgers even in the south.

When baking powder or other leavening is introduced, in an effort to lighten the "bolted" meal, an always inferior and too often sour imitation of the old-fashioned "dodger" is the result. Many kinds of "egg bread" and "batter bread" and corn cakes may be made by using an ingredient to make the mixture "rise," but the corn dodger and the hoecake must depend for lightness upon the quality of which they are made.

It is not difficult to find restaurants and hotels even in the north where "Kentucky corn dodgers" may be ordered. It is difficult even in the south to procure the corn dodger in its native purity and perfect quality except in private houses where the traditions and recipes of antebellum days have been preserved.

To make the corn dodgers there is required meal, properly made from white flint corn; water—or sweet milk—salt, and a cook that is conscientious and will not use anything to make the bread rise. To make hoecakes, there is needed the same meal, the same cook, a little water and a little salt. The combination has become rare even in Kentucky, and because of the fact that when corn bread is ordered at a hotel and something very like a mineral deposit is served, the Kentuckian is believed, in the north, to be a barbarian who feeds upon lead, mistaking it for bread, as a toad swallows shot.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## THE POPCORN BELT.

### One County in Iowa Produces Half the Country's Supply.

Nearly half of the popcorn consumed in the United States is raised in the small county of Sac, in the northwestern portion of Iowa, says the New York Sun. There it has been found that the soil is particularly adapted to its cultivation.

Before the shows and the street corner merchants took it up, the hot buttered popcorn wasn't very much in demand. Its cultivation was restricted to a few stalks on the farm that met the home demand. A small quantity might be bought at the store, but it was high in price and the sales were few.

The breakfast food manufacturers are now the largest consumers of popcorn in the market. Nearly half of the ready-to-serve foods have a considerable percentage of popcorn. One brand is practically all popcorn.

The popcorn belt is invaded each spring by the agents of Chicago and New York firms, which contract with the raiser to take over his entire crop. This method of handling the harvest makes the grower an assured market at a remunerative price, and for several years the average price has been 80 cents a hundred pounds.

The average yield is about 2,000 pounds to the acre, the corn requires less care and watchfulness than the Indian variety, and even on hundred-dollar land there is good profit on it—more than in wheat, corn or oats.

An Iowa authority says that the total yield of Sac and Ida counties, which compose the popcorn belt, will reach 15,000,000 pounds, and if it were all popped before being shipped it would require 2,000 train loads of twenty cars each.

Popcorn has the advantage of other members of the corn family in that it always ripens before the early frost can get a chance at it, and the drouth doesn't hurt it much. The job of picking and husking is not a pleasant one, owing to the sharpness of the grain ends, but expert pickers can make $5 a day, at the usual rate of 15 cents a hundred pounds.

The discovery of the Iowa popcorn belt came about by accident. About 25 years ago an eccentric Yankee who had located in Sac county, near Odebolt, decided to break away from the old traditions, and instead of diversifying his crops to plant them on one thing only. He tried wheat one year and failed to make any money. The two years thereafter he planted all of his 200 acres to potatoes, and everybody laughed. When, a few years later, he planted it all to popcorn, a big shout went up, but when, in the fall, the Yankee marketed his entire crop at a big profit nobody even smiled. The next year a neighbor followed his example. Colton, the first popcorn man, bought his entire crop in the ground and that year had more popcorn than any ten men in the United States. He had the market cornered, and he got the price he named. Then he tried to beat the Chicago Board of Trade and dropped out of sight. His neighbors gradually took up the idea, and today they get rich returns for their trouble.

## TREASURE HUNTING.

### Company Organized in London to Recover Wealth Lost at Sea.

The taste for treasure hunting is not dead. A month ago the South African Salvage company (Limited) was registered at Somerset House, with a nominal capital of £25,000. The company has been formed, among other objects, "to search for, prospect and explore, recover and salve, in South Africa and off the coasts thereof or in any other part of the world, wrecks, wreckage, vessels lost, stranded, derelict or otherwise and the cargoes thereof."

The Alfred Nobel, a vessel formerly belonging to the Nobel Explosives company, has been chartered by the company. After being fitted, an operation which will take about a month, the vessel will leave for South Africa under Capt. C. A. P. Gardiner.

Some of the wrecks on which it is proposed to start salvage operations are as follows:

1. The troopship Merestein, lost in Saldhana bay, off Jutton Island. Believed to carry £100,000 in gold and £20,000 in silver.

2. The Dorothea, lost off the Zulu coast. Reputed to have had on board £850,000 in gold, believed to have been stolen from the late Transvaal government and consigned to South America.

3. The Thermopylae, wrecked in 1898. Value of remaining cargo said to be £42,835, in copper, tin, silver ore and silver bars.

4. The Wilhelm der Secunda. Reported to have been carrying treasure captured from three pirates from Batavia to Amsterdam.

5. The Crayenstein, an armed Netherlands merchantman, wrecked in 1698.

6. The Middleburg, an old Dutch wreck, believed to have been loaded with crockery, bullion, tin, lead and silver.

Notification of thirty-eight wrecks, however, has been given to the government in Cape Town, and satisfactory assurances have been received from the assistant treasurer that with regard to the Thermopylae (upon which salvage operations will be commenced toward the end of January and the Merestein, "and similarly in regard to any other wrecks notified from time to time, the company's right to search and salve shall be protected."

Captain Gardiner's adventurous record is as follows:

Served through the Egyptian campaign.

Was on the Changyuen at the time of the Chino-Japanese war as a lieutenant. Had left the ship in a torpedo boat but a few hours when Captain Togo sank her from the Naniwa.

Fought through the Chilean revolution on the side of the revolutionaries. Was on board the Blanco Encalada when she was blown up by a torpedo from the Almirante Lynch, and escaped by swimming to a lighter Georgina Thompson. Afterward became lieutenant on the Esmeralda.

Served through the Boer war with the Australian contingent.

Wounded nine times.—London Chronicle.

## THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE

### By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

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XVII.

A few days later three men were closeted in the district attorney's office. Two of them were officials—the district attorney himself, and our old friend, the inspector. The third was the detective, Sweetwater, chosen by them to keep watch on Mr. Grey.

Sweetwater had just come to town—this was evident from the gripsack he had set down in a corner on entering, also from a certain tousled appearance which bespoke hasty rising and but few facilities for proper attention to his person. These details counted little, however, in the astonishment created by his manner. For a hardy chap he looked strangely nervous and indisposed, so much so that, after the first short greeting, the inspector asked him what was up, and if he had had another Fairbrotherhouse experience.

He replied with a decided no; that it was not his adventure which had upset him, but the news he had to bring.

Here he glanced at every door and window; and then, leaning forward over the table at which the two officials sat, he brought his head as nearly to them as possible and whispered five words.

They produced a most unhappy sensation. Both the men, hardened as they were by duties which soon sap the sensibilities, started and turned as pale as the speaker himself. Then the district attorney with one glance at the inspector, rose and locked the door.

It was a prelude to this tale which I give, not as it came from his mouth, but as it was afterward related to me. The language, I fear, is mostly my own.

The detective had just been with Mr. Grey to the coast of Maine. Why there, will presently appear. His task had been to follow this gentleman, and follow him he did.

Mr. Grey was a very stately man, difficult of approach, and was absorbed, besides, by some overwhelming care. But this fellow was one in a thousand and somehow, during the trip, he managed to do him some little service, which drew the attention of the great man to himself. This done, he so improved his opportunity that the two were soon on the best of terms, and he learned that the Englishman was without a valet, and, being unaccustomed to move about without one, felt the awkwardness of his position very much. This gave Sweetwater his cue, and when he found that the services of such a man were wanted only during the present trip and for the handling of affairs quite apart from personal endeavor upon the gentleman himself, he showed such an honest desire to fill the place, and made out to give such a good account of himself, that he found himself engaged for the work before reaching C——.

This was a great stroke of luck, he thought, but he little knew how big a stroke or into what a series of adventures it was going to lead him.

Once on the platform of the small station at which Mr. Grey had bidden him to stop, he noticed two things; the utter helplessness of the man in all practical matters, and his extreme anxiety to see all that was going on about him without being himself seen. There was method in this curiosity, too much method. Women did not interest him in the least. They could pass and repass without arousing his attention, but the moment a man stepped his way, he shrank from him only to betray the greatest curiosity concerning him the moment he felt it safe to turn and observe him. All of which convinced Sweetwater that the Englishman's errand was in connection with a man whom he equally dreaded and desired to meet.

Of this he was made absolutely certain a little later. As they were leaving the depot with the rest of the arrivals, Mr. Grey said:

"I want you to get me a room at a very quiet hotel. This done, you are to hunt up the man whose name you will find written in this paper, and when you have found him, make up your mind how it will be possible for me to get a good look at him without his getting any sort of a look at me. Do this and you will earn a week's salary in one day."

Sweetwater, with his head in air and his heart on fire—for matters were looking very promising indeed—took the paper and put it in his pocket; then he began to hunt for a hotel. Not till he had found what he wished, and installed the Englishman in his room, did he venture to open the precious memorandum and read the name he had been speculating over for an hour. It was not the one he had anticipated, but it came near to it. It was that of James Wellgood.

Satisfied now that he had a ticklish matter to handle, he prepared for it, with his usual enthusiasm and circumspection.

Sauntering out into the street, he strolled first toward the postoffice. The train on which he had just come had been a mail train, and he calculated that he would find half the town there.

His calculation was a correct one. The store was crowded with people. Taking his place in the line drawn up before the postoffice window, he awaited his turn, and when it came shouted out the name which was his one talisman—James Wellgood.

The man behind the boxes was used to the name and reached out a hand toward a box unusually well stacked, but stopped half way there and gave Sweetwater a sharp look.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"A stranger," that young man put in volubly, "looking for James Wellgood. I thought, perhaps, you could tell me where to find him. I see that his letters pass through this office."

"You're taking up another man's time," complained the postmaster. He probably alluded to the man whose elbow Sweetwater felt boring into his back. "Ask Dick over there; he knows him."

The detective was glad enough to escape and ask Dick. But he was better pleased yet when Dick—a fellow with a squint whose hand was always in the sugar—told him that Mr. Wellgood would probably be in for his mail in a few moments. "That is his buggy standing before the drug store on the opposite side of the way."

So! he had netted Jones' quondam waiter at the first cast! "Lucky!" was what he said to himself, "still lucky!"

Sauntering to the door, he watched for the owner of that buggy. He had learned, as such fellows do, that there was a secret hue and cry after this very man by the New York police; that he was supposed by some to be Sears himself. In this way he would soon be looking upon the very man whose steps he had followed through the Fairbrother house a few nights before, and through whose resolute action he had very nearly run the risk of a lingering death from starvation.

"A dangerous customer," thought he. "I wonder if my instinct will go so far as to make me recognize his presence. I shouldn't wonder. It has served me almost as well as that many times before."

It appeared to serve him now, for when the man finally showed himself on the cross-walk separating the two buildings he experienced a sudden indecision not unlike that of dread, and there being nothing in the man's appearance to warrant apprehension, he took it for the instinctive recognition it undoubtedly was.

He therefore watched him narrowly and succeeded in getting one glance from his eye. It was enough. The man was commonplace—commonplace in feature, dress and manner, but his eye gave him away. There was nothing commonplace in that. It was an eye to beware of.

He had taken in Sweetwater as he passed, but Sweetwater was of a commonplace type, too, and woke no corresponding dread in the other's mind; for he went whistling into the store, from which he presently reissued with a bundle of mail in his hand. The detective's first instinct was to take him into custody as a suspect much wanted by the New York police; but reason assured him that he not only had no warrant for this, but that he would better serve the ends of justice by following out his present task of bringing this man and the Englishman together and watching the result. But how, with the conditions laid on him by Mr. Grey, was this to be done? He knew nothing of the man's circumstances or of his position in the town. How, then, go to work to secure his co-operation in a scheme possibly as mysterious to him as it was to himself? He could stop this stranger in mid-street, with some plausible excuse, but it did not follow that he would succeed in luring him to the hotel where Mr. Grey could see him. Wellgood, or, as he believed, Sears, knew too much of life to be beguiled by any open claptrap, and Sweetwater was obliged to see him drive off without having made the least advance in the purpose engrossing him.

But that was nothing. He had all the evening before him, and, re-entering the store, he took up his stand near the sugar barrel. He had perceived that in the pauses of weighing and tasting, Dick talked; if he were guided with suitable discretion, why should he not talk of Wellgood?

He was guided, and he did talk and to some effect. That is, he gave information of the man which surprised Sweetwater. If in the past and in New York he had been known as a waiter, or should I say steward, he was known here as a manufacturer of patent medicine designed to rejuvenate the human race. He had not been long in town and was somewhat of a stranger yet, but he wouldn't be so long. He was going to make things hum, he was. Money for this, money for that, a horse where another man would walk, and mail—well, that alone would make this postoffice worth while. Then the drugs—ordered by wholesale. Those boxes over there were his, ready to be carted out to his manufactory. Count them, some one, and think of the bottles and bottles of stuff they stand for. If it sells as he says it will—then he will soon be rich; and so on, till Sweetwater brought the garrulous Dick to a standstill by asking whether Wellgood had been away for any purpose since he first came to town. He received the reply that he had just come home from New York, where he had been for some articles needed in his manufactory. Sweetwater felt all his convictions confirmed, and ended the colloquy with the final question:

"And where is his manufactory? Might be worth visiting, perhaps."

The other made a gesture, said something about northwest and then rushed to help a customer. Sweetwater took the opportunity to slide away. More explicit directions could easily be got elsewhere, and he felt anxious to return to Mr. Grey and discover, if possible, whether it would prove as much a matter of surprise to him as to Sweetwater himself that the man who answered to the name of Wellgood was the owner of a manufactory and a barrel or two of drugs, out of which he proposed to make a compound that would rob the doctors of their business and make himself and this little village rich.

Sweetwater made only one stop on his way to Mr. Grey's hotel rooms, and that was at the stables. Here he learned whatever else there was to know, and, armed with definite information, he appeared before Mr. Grey, who, to his astonishment, was dining in his own room.

He had dismissed the waiter and was rather brooding than eating. He looked up eagerly, however, when Sweetwater entered, and asked what news.

The detective, with some semblance of respect, answered that he had seen Wellgood, but that he had been unable to detain him or bring him within his employer's observation.

"He is a patent medicine man," he then explained, "and manufactures his own concoctions in a house he has rented on a lonely road some half mile out of town."

"Wellgood does? the man named Wellgood? Mr. Grey exclaimed with all the astonishment the other secretly expected.

"Yes; Wellgood—James Wellgood. There is no other in town."

"How long has this man been here?" the statesman inquired, after a moment of apparently great discomfiture.

"Just twenty-four hours this time. He was here once before, when he rented the house and made all his plans."

"Ah!"

Mr. Grey rose precipitately. His manner had changed.

"I must see him. What you tell me makes it all the more necessary for me to see him. How can you bring it about?"

"Without his seeing you?" Sweetwater asked.

"Yes, yes; certainly without his seeing me. Couldn't you rap him up at his own door, and hold him in talk a minute, while I looked on from the carriage or whatever vehicle we can get to carry us there? The least glimpse of his face would satisfy me. That is, tonight."

"I'll try," said Sweetwater, not very sanguine as to the probable result of this effort.

Returning to the stables, he ordered the team. With the last ray of the sun they set out, the reins in Sweetwater's hands.

They headed for the coast road.

XVIII.

The road was once the highway, but the tide having played so many tricks with its numberless bridges a new one had been built farther up the cliff, carrying with it the life and business of the small town. Many old landmarks still remained—shops, warehouses and even a few scattered dwellings. But most of these were deserted, and those that were still in use showed such neglect that it was very evident the whole region would soon be given up to the encroaching sea and such interests as are inseparable from it.

The hour was that mysterious one of late twilight, when outlines lose their distinctness and sea and shore melt into one mass of uniform gray. There was no wind and the waves came in with a soft plash, but so near to the level of the road that it was evident, even to these strangers, that the tide was at its height and would presently begin to ebb.

Soon they had passed the last forsaken dwelling, and the town proper lay behind them. Sand and a few rocks were all that lay between them now and the open stretch of the ocean, which, at this point, approached the land in a small bay, well-guarded on either side by embracing rocky heads. This was what made the harbor at C——.

It was very still. They passed one team and only one. Sweetwater looked very sharply at this team and at its driver, but saw nothing to arouse suspicion. They were now a half-mile from C——, and, seemingly, in a perfectly desolate region.

"A manufactory here!" exclaimed Mr. Grey. It was the first word he had uttered since starting.

"Not far from here," was Sweetwater's equally laconic reply; and, the road taking a turn almost at the moment of his speaking, he leaned forward and pointed out a building on the right-hand side of the road, with its feet in the water. "That's it," said he. "They described it well enough for me to know it when I see it. Looks like a robber's hole at this time of night," he laughed, "but what can you expect from a manufactory of patent medicine?"

Mr. Grey was silent. He was looking very earnestly at the building.

"It is larger than I expected," he remarked at last.

Sweetwater himself was surprised, but as they advanced and their point of view changed they found it to be really an insignificant structure, and Mr. Wellgood's portion of it more insignificant still.

In reality it was a collection of three stores under one roof; two of them were shut up and evidently unoccupied, the third showed a lighted window. This was the manufactory. It occupied the middle place and presented a tolerably decent appearance. It showed, besides the lighted lamp I have mentioned, such signs of life as a few packing boxes tumbled out on the small platform in front, and a whinnying horse attached to an empty buggy, tied to a post on the opposite side of the road.

"I'm glad to see the lamp," muttered Sweetwater. "Now, what shall we do? Is it light enough for you to see his face, if I can manage to bring him to the door?"

Mr. Grey seemed startled.

"It's darker than I thought," said he. "But call the man and if I can not see him plainly, I'll shout to the horse to stand, which you will take as a signal to bring this Wellgood nearer. But do not be surprised if I ride off before he reaches the buggy. I'll come back again and take you up farther down the road."

"All right, sir," answered Sweetwater, with a side glance at the speaker's inscrutable features. "It's a go!" And leaping to the ground he advanced to the manufactory door and knocked loudly.

No one appeared.

He tried the latch; it lifted, but the door did not open; it was fastened from within.

"Strange!" he muttered, casting a glance at the waiting horse and buggy, then at the lighted window, which was on the second floor directly over his head. "Guess I'll sing out."

Here he shouted the man's name. "Wellgood! I say, Wellgood!"

No response to this, either.

"Looks bad," he acknowledged to himself; and, taking a step back, he looked up at the window.

It was closed, but there was neither shade nor curtain to obstruct the view.

"Do you see anything?" he inquired of Mr. Grey, who sat with his eye at the small window in the buggy top.

"Nothing."

"No movement in the room above? No shadow at the window?"

"Nothing."

"Well, it's confounded strange!" And he went back, still calling Wellgood.

The tied-up horse whinnied, and the waves gave a soft splash and that was all—if I except Sweetwater's muttered oath.

Coming back, he looked again at the window, then, with a gesture toward Mr. Grey, turned the corner of the building and began to edge himself along its side in an endeavor to reach the rear and see what it offered. But he came to a sudden standstill. He found himself on the edge of the bank before he had taken twenty steps. Yet the building projected on, and he saw why it had looked so large from a certain point of the approach. Its rear was built out on piles, making its depth even greater than the united width of the three stores. At low tide this might be accessible from below, but just now the water was almost on a level with the top of the piles, making all approach impossible save by boat.

Disgusted with his failure, Sweetwater returned to the front, and, finding the situation unchanged, took a new resolve. After measuring with his eye the height of the first story, he coolly walked over to the strange horse and, slipping his bridle, brought it back and cast it over a projection of the door; by its aid he succeeded in climbing up to the window, which was the sole eye to the interior.

Mr. Grey sat far back in his buggy, watching every movement.

There were no shades at the window, as I have before said, and, once Sweetwater's eye had reached the level of the sill, he could see the interior without the least difficulty. There was nobody there. The lamp burned on a great table littered with papers, but the rude cane chair before it was empty, and so was the room. He could see into every corner of it, and there was not even a hiding place where anybody could remain concealed. Sweetwater was still looking, when the lamp, which had been burning with considerable smoke, flared up and went out. Sweetwater uttered an ejaculation, and, finding himself face to face with utter darkness, slid from his perch to the ground.

Aproaching Mr. Grey for the second time, he said:

"I cannot understand it. The fellow is either lying low, or he's gone out, leaving his lamp to go out, too. But whose is the horse—just excuse me while I tie it up again. It looks like the one he was driving today. It is the same, he won't leave him here all night, we lie low and wait for him. Shall we unhitch this animal? Or, shall we go to return to the hotel?"

Mr. Grey was slow in replying. Finally he said:

"The man may suspect—you can never tell about fellows as he. He has some unexpected gift—I never heard that he was a man I think—are you wear a Trust—ing me wh—

## STRANGE ESKIMO FEAST

### Rites Celebrated Over Dead—Songs and Offerings of Food.

The Eskimo of St. Michael and the lower Yukon river hold a festival of the dead every year at the end of November or the beginning of December, as well as a greater festival at intervals of several years. At these sessions food, drink and clothes are provided for the returning ghosts in the kashim, or clubhouse, of the village, which is illuminated with oil lamps. Every man or woman who wishes to honor a dead friend sets up a lamp on a stand in front of the place which the deceased used to occupy in the clubhouse. These lamps, filled with seal oil, are kept burning day and night till the festival is over. They are believed to light the shades on their return to their old home and back again to the land of the dead. If anyone fails to put a lamp in the clubhouse and to keep it burning the shade whom he or she desires to honor could not find its way to the place, and so would miss the feast. On the eve of the festival the nearest male relative goes to the grave and summons the ghost by planting there a small model of a seal spear or of a wooden dish, according as the deceased was a man or woman. The totems of the dead are marked on these implements.

When all is ready the ghosts gather in the fire under the clubhouse, and ascending through the floor at the proper time take possession of the bodies of their namesakes to whom the offerings of food, drink and clothing are made for the benefit of the dead. Thus each shade obtains the supplies it needs in the other world. The dead who have none to make offerings to them are believed to suffer great destitution. Hence the Eskimo fear to die without leaving behind them some one who will sacrifice to their spirit, and childless people generally adopt children lest their shades be forgotten at the festivals.

When a person has been much disliked his ghost sometimes is purposely ignored, and that is deemed the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon him. After the songs of invitation to the dead have been sung the givers of the feast take a small portion of the food from every dish and cast it down as an offering to the shades; then each pour a little water on the floor so that it runs through the cracks. In this way they believe that the spiritual essence of all the food and water is conveyed to the souls.

The remainder of the food is afterwards distributed among the people present, who eat of it heartily. Then with songs and dances the feast comes to an end and the ghosts are dismissed to their own place. Dances form a conspicuous feature of the great festival of the dead, which is held every few years. The dancers, dance not only in the clubhouse, but also at the graves and on the ice if the deceased met his death by drowning.—Fortnightly Review.

## DONOT EAT ENOUGH DIRT

### Men Therefore Subject to an Early Decay of the Teeth.

The dire prediction has been made more than once that the human race will some day be toothless. Alarm, however, should be allayed by the discoveries and experiments of Dr. A. Deninger, who lectured on them at Mainz the other day before the Association of Rhenish Naturalists. While he does not deny that teeth deteriorate in consequence of our eating too much soft food and eating it too hot or too cold, his researches have revealed another important factor.

His starting point was the wel-known fact that animals usually have sounder teeth than human beings, although there are exceptions. The ancient Romans and Germans had wonderful teeth. In the Romische-Germanische museum of Mainz there is not a single set of teeth with cavities. Among animals, again, some have exceptionally sound enamel on their teeth. Walrus and hippopotamus teeth are so hard that it is almost impossible to cut them.

Now, these animals wallow much in mud, which contains a large proportion of fluoride of calcium. This fluoride, according to Dr. Deninger, is the key to the problem. Our ancestors did not wash vegetables as carefully as we do; they swallowed much earth and that earth contained the fluoride of calcium necessary for the enamel of our teeth. He would not, of course, advocate a return to ancestral habits.

The chemical can be taken in form of a tablet. The doctor, after 18 years of experiments on young and old, has become absolutely convinced that this simple and inexpensive method answers the question of how to preserve the teeth.

## IN JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

Special Agent W. A. Graham Clark writes in the Daily Consular Reports as follows: "In Japan Sunday is not regarded, and the mills do not stop for the day. The majority of the mills have two holidays each month—the 1st and the 15th. In many mills the engine starts at 6 o'clock the morning of the 16th and runs continuously until 6 o'clock the morning of the 1st. This is as near perpetual motion as men and machines can stand. No stop is made for dinner, the hands taking thirty minutes for dinner in rotation and spare hands taking the place of each batch. Each operative works from 6 to 6, with thirty minutes for dinner, and the night shift comes on at 6. Thirteen to sixteen twelve-hour days on a stretch necessarily make the hands slower and less efficient. The national holidays, of which there are about ten, are observed by the mills.

"There is no child labor law, and some very young children are worked. The mills do not want to work any under twelve years, as it does not really pay. But in order to get help they very often have to take the whole family, and so a good many younger children are employed. There will probably be some law introduced in the next diet regulating child labor and possibly hours of work."

### HE SLIPPED.

I clamped the skates upon my feet,
I stepped upon the ice,
I smiled to hear my friends repeat
Their quite well-meant advice.

I skated when I was a boy;
I skated quite a lot.
The pastime I could still enjoy,
I knew I'd not forgot.

I glided out a yard or so,
My stroke was pretty fair,
When, just as I began to go,
My heels flew in the air.

I saw old Saturn and his rings,
And Venus, shining bright;
A comet and some other things
Burst then upon my sight.

Orion and the Milky Way,
Mercury and Mars—
I saw, though it was bright noonday,
A perfect blaze of stars.

They showed me later where I fell—
They said it was the place;
I know it wasn't, very well,
Because I'd left no trace.

I knew that this was just a joke—
Some foolish monkey trick.
The ice they showed me wasn't broke,
Though scarce twelve inches thick.

### FEED THE BIRDS.

Feed the birls! Do not forget them!
When the blast of winter comes,
Give them water, lift the window,
Throw them out a plate of crumbs!
Errant choristers of summer,
Waiting, longing for the spring—
Feed the hungry birds in winter,
That their little hearts may sing!

### Economy.

Tom—"Well, darling, I have seen your father and he has given his consent."

Grace—"He approves of love in a cottage, then?"

"No, but he says that a girl who spends as much time golfing and motoring as you do really has not much need of a home."—Tatler.

## Why Should the Negro Business Man Go South?

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

I have in the past advised the progressive business men of the negro race to go south. In spite of the disturbances that have recently taken place in Atlanta and other cities of the southern states I believe I am justified at this time in repeating this advice. In saying this I am not moved by any sentimental attachment to the south, though I do not deny that, like others of my race, I have a peculiar feeling of attachment to the southland. I advise the business men of my race to come south because there are, I believe, business opportunities here that do not exist elsewhere. As an evidence of this I might mention that there are now no less than 33 negro banks in the southern states, owned, controlled and capitalized by negro business men.

In considering this question one should bear in mind first of all that the masses of the negro people are now and are likely for all time to remain in the south. They were born there, bred there, and I believe they are better fitted to live there than elsewhere on this continent or in Africa.

I saw the statement recently that until the beginning of the nineteenth century no city has ever increased in size by the natural growth of its native population. Where great cities sprang up, they grew and maintained their population by constant accessions from the country districts. The same causes which operated to destroy the population of the cities a h

## Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

An interesting letter to our readers from Mrs. Gertrude Warner Scott, of Vinton, Iowa:

Vinton, Iowa.

My trouble began with pain in my stomach, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They told me that I had cancer of the stomach and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk, and I only weighed 60 pounds. One day my brother saw an advertisement of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. He bought a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me for the better, so they obtained more, and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and am keeping house for my husband and brother on a farm.

Gratefully yours,

Gertrude Warner Scott

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are often sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. A thorough trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free by mail.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.


Let us go back—not to the hotel, I must see this adventure through tonight—but far enough for him to think we have given up all idea of routing him out tonight. Perhaps that is all he is waiting for. You can steal back—"

"Excuse me," said Sweetwater, "but I have a better dodge than that. We'll circumvent him. We passed a boathouse on our way down here. I'll just drive you up, procure a boat, and bring you back here by water. I don't believe that he will expect that, and if he is in the house we shall see him or his light."

"Meanwhile he can escape by the road."

"Escape? Do you think he is planning to escape?"

The detective spoke with becoming surprise and Mr. Grey answered without apparent suspicion.

"It is possible if he suspects my presence in the neighborhood."

"Do you want to stop him?"

"I want to see him?"

"Oh, I remember. Well, sir, we will drive on—that is, after a moment."

"What are you going to do"

"Oh, nothing. You said you wanted to see the man before he escaped."

"Yes, but—"

"And that he might escape by the road."

"Yes—"

"Well, I was just making that a little bit impracticable. A small pebble in the keyhole and—why, see now, his horse is walking off! Gee! I must have fastened him badly. I shouldn't wonder if he trotted all the way to town. But it can't be helped. I can not be supposed to race after him. Are you ready now, sir? I'll give another shout, then I'll go in." And once more the lonely region about echoed with the cry: "Wellgood! I say, Wellgood!"

There was no answer, and the young detective, masking for the nonce as Mr. Grey's confidential servant, jumped into the buggy, and turned the horse's head toward C——.

XIX.

The moon was well up when the small boat in which our young detective was seated with Mr. Grey appeared in the bay approaching the so-called manufactory of Wellgood. The looked-for light on the waterside was not there. All was dark except where the windows reflected the light of the moon.

This was a decided disappointment to Sweetwater, if not to Mr. Grey. He had expected to detect signs of life in this quarter, and this additional proof of Wellgood's absence from home made it look as if they had come out on a fool's errand and might much better has stuck to the road.

"No promise there," came in a mutter from his lips. "Shall I row in, sir, and try to make a landing?"

"You may row nearer; I'd like a closer view. I don't think we shall attract any attention. There are more boats than ours on the water."

Sweetwater was startled. Looking around, he saw a launch, or some such small steamer, riding at anchor not far from the mouth of the bay. But that was not all. Between it and them was a rowboat like their own, resting quietly in the wake of the moon.

"I don't like so much company," he muttered. "Something's brewing; something in which we may not want to take a part."

"Very likely," answered Mr. Grey grimly. "But we must not be deterred—not till I have seen—" the rest Sweetwater did not hear. Mr. Grey seemed to remember himself. "Row nearer," he now bade. "Get under the shadow of the rocks if you can. If the boat is for him, he will show himself. Yet I hardly see how he can board from that bank."

It did not look feasible. Nevertheless, they waited and watched with much patience for several long minutes. The boat behind them did not [illegible] nor was any movement discernible in the direction of the manufactory.

If you another short period, then night, have ght flashed from a window ters, have pa[illegible]e central gable, sparkled bles, poor men[illegible] easily exhausted and was gone. Sweetcatarrh, poor ator a signal and, with impure, sluggish[illegible] of the wrist, began to pale and thin, ha[illegible] ease, all run down toward shore till they breakdown in healt[illegible] edge of the piles. similar symptoms ar[illegible] the Stomach, Nerve[illegible] cured so many weak[illegible] who spoke. Dr. Rainey writes you[illegible] Get with his medicine and a plain s[illegible]ed on Dr. Rainey Medicine Co., Dept.[illegible] unch and

Sweetwater with his eye on the cavernous space, sharply outlined by the piles, which the falling tide now disclosed under each contiguous building. Goods had been directly shipped from these stores in the old days. This he had learned in the village. How shipped he had not been able to understand from his previous survey of the building. But he thought he could see now. At low tide, or better, at half-tide, access could be got to the floor of the extension and, if this floor held a trap, the mystery would be explainable. So would be the hovering boat—the signal light and—yes! this sound overhead of steps on a rattling planking.

"I hear nothing," whispered Mr. Grey from the other end. "The boat is still there, but not a man has dipped an oar."

"They will soon," returned Sweetwater as a smothered sound of clanking iron reached his ears from the hollow spaces before him. "Duck your head, sir; I'm going to row in under this portion of the house."

Mr. Grey would have protested with very good reason. There was scarcely a space of three feet between them and the boards overhead. But Sweetwater had so immediately suited action to word that he had no choice.

They were now in utter darkness, and Mr. Grey's thoughts must have been peculiar as he crouched over the stern, hardly knowing what to expect or whether this sudden launch into darkness was for the purpose of flight or pursuit. But enlightenment came soon. The sound of a man's tread in the building above was every moment becoming more perceptible, and while wondering, possibly, at his position, Mr. Grey naturally turned his head as nearly as he could in the direction of these sounds, and was staring with blank eyes into the darkness, when Sweetwater, leaning toward him, whispered:

"Look up! There's a trap. In a minute he'll open it. Mark him, but don't breathe a word, and I'll get you out of this all right."

Mr. Grey attempted some answer, but it was lost in the prolonged creak of slowly-moving hinges somewhere over their heads. Spaces, which had looked dark, suddenly looked darker; hearing was satisfied, but not the eye. A man's breath panting with exertion testified to a nearby presence; but the man was working without a light in a room with shuttered windows, and Mr. Grey probably felt that he knew very little more than before, when suddenly, most unexpectedly, to him at least, a face started out of that overhead darkness; a face so white, with every feature made so startlingly distinct by the strong light Sweetwater had thrown upon it, that it seemed the only thing in the world to the two men beneath. In another moment it had vanished, or rather the light which had revealed it.

"What's that? Are you there?" came down from above in hoarse and none too encouraging tones.

There was none to answer; Sweetwater, with a quick pull on the oars, had already shot the boat out of its dangerous harbor.

(To Be Continued.)

## BIG CARNATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME

An Olive street florist says that we pride ourselves nowadays on the size of our carnations, but the florists of 300 years ago grew carnations three to four inches across, as large as any that we see, and thought nothing of it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All through Spain, southern France and Italy, the carnation is the favorite flower and has been for hundreds of years, but along the Mediterranean there are few glass houses, for in protected situations and on southern slopes of hills even delicate flowers grow outdoors all winter long and bloom as freely at Christmas as in July.

"The big carnations, however, were not grown in Spain or Italy, but in England, outdoors, during the summer time and before glass houses were known. They may have grown just as large carnation flowers in Spain as in England at that time, but in England there was record made of the fact and also of the size, while in Spain there was not. Shakespeare mentions carnations and gilly flowers, or July flowers, together as blooming at the time he writes, which shows that the carnation was then a summer flower, whereas in our greenhouses it is now a winter bloomer. The carnation of Shakespeare's day must have had very short stems, for they grew out of doors. How the florists of those days trained the plants to obtain blooms of such size nobody knows, for old time florists grew flowers instead of writing books about them; so all we know is that they had very large carnations in Queen Elizabeth's time, without knowing how they were grown."


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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.


## SWELLS THE SHEEP'S HEADS

South Africa, which is noted for its curious animal and human diseases, has none more curious than the trouble affecting Merino and Africander sheep and Angora goats, in which the heads and ears of the animals swell to grotesque size, finally resulting in the death of the animal. This disease, the exact nature of which or its cause is not recognized, is known chiefly by its Dutch name, "geel dikkop," which, translated, means yellow thickhead.

The trouble usually appears in herds which have been grazing on low land and is particularly prevalent after a heavy rainfall, though what relation that may have to the disease is a mystery. The head and ears assume a dropsied condition, growing to enormous size, and if no treatment is adopted the swollen parts become dry, shrivel up and crack. This swollen condition is accompanied by a general condition of jaundice.

Post mortem examinations disclose, in addition to the general jaundiced condition, an abnormal condition of some of the vital organs, as the liver, spleen, etc. The average mortality is 40 per cent.

## AROUND THE HOUSE.

If a teaspoonful of vinegar is added to the water in which fish is to be washed a most delicious flavor will be imparted to it.

Baked potatoes are quite possible for breakfast, if small ones are chosen. These will bake in 25 minutes, while the muffins are baking and the rest of the breakfast being prepared.

Gauze sieves made of brass or copper wire take the place of a colander when fine screening is required. This utensil is well made of block tin and will stand quite a little pressure, despite the flimsy appearance of the mesh.

If cup custards are placed in a pan of water and cooked on top of the stove there will be less liability of their overcooking, as they can be carefully watched. Just before they are done place in the oven to brown them on top.

If one finds herself confronted with deep drawers, in which many things must be kept smooth, inserting trays as in a trunk is a good idea. If tape hangers are sewed at either end the tray is easily removed when wishing to get at things beneath.

Two useful things about a house are a painter's brush to clean tufted furniture and whisk the dust out of little crevices and an ordinary blackboard eraser, such as is used in schools. With this the corners of a hardwood floor may be easily reached and given a good polish.

Did it ever occur to anyone that the ashpan of the old-fashioned base burner could be utilized to cook Boston baked beans, Indian pudding or any other dish requiring long, slow cooking? The ashes should be emptied, of course, and the food has to be carefully covered so that ashes from above shall not drop into the baking dish.

## Where Harold Fell.

Lord and Lady Donoughmore will be among the house party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Grace at Battle Abbey for their ball, and Mrs. Hubert Beaumont will, of course, be there if Mr. Hubert Beaumont is well enough to be left. Many of the same guests will, of course, be found as at the other big Sussex ball of the week. Battle Abbey is a historic place, and was, as everyone knows, erected on the site of one of the decisive battles between the Saxons and the conquering Normans, and where the flower garden now it was the chapel which marked the spot where Harold fell.—London Daily Mail.

## The Sunday School.

### MAKING A CHOICE UNMADE A MAN.

**The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 17 is "Lot's Choice," Gen. 13:1-13. The Golden Text is, "Take head and beware of covetousness." Luke 12:15.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"And Abram went up out of Egypt." Apparently a simple statement of fact, yet teeming with significance as regards the development of Abram's character and faith. The voice of God had bid him leave home and kindred, and in obedience to that voice he had become an alien, a stranger in a strange land. Yet Abraham was not alone in his wanderings, for Sarah, his faithful wife, the retainers of the family, and Lot, his nephew, followed Abram in his wanderings from Ur to Haran, from Haran to Damascus, from Damascus to Bethel. Then came the time of famine and driven by the exigencies of the situation they took refuge in Egypt where the fertile land offered means of subsistence for their flocks and herds. Here he had evidently placed more confidence in craftiness than in faith to rescue him from difficulties which arose, and he had yielded to temptations presented by the life of that country to increase his possessions. He had been humbled and had been vouchsafed a clear vision of relative values, and now, with a new consciousness of his own weakness and God's faithfulness he returns to the place where he had before found God, to take a fresh start. Retracing his steps, he returned to the altar at Bethel.

So today it is of value for any man when he is convinced that he has made a mistake in the work which he has chosen or in the place which he is filling, to return to his "point of departure" and take a fresh start. And should this point be the "place of an altar" well indeed is it for any man to return thereto. It is from some sojourn in an Egypt that many a man has discovered his weakness and his need and also God's abounding mercy.

Prosperity evidently had attended Abram in the land of Egypt and as the little company turn their faces to their home land once again the modest caravan which journeyed down into Egypt has now greatly increased in numbers. When the fixed spear of Abram, as the head of the procession, gave the signal for halting at the end of the day, according to the custom of the time, the tents of the encampment dotted the plain. Lot and with Lot, also, had become prosperous, for he, too, "had flocks and herds and tents."

**Where the Trouble Began.**

Many a man who bears adversity like a hero falls utterly to measure up to the mark when the scales turn and prosperity changes his life. So it was in the case of Lot. "Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." So far all had been well, but then, even as today, riches brought the same result which they have produced and are still producing in the history of the world today—bitterness and envy and malice and striving after the things which do not endure. Riches and prosperity ever bring blessings in one hand, but perils in the other. So rapidly was the substances of the two men increasing that no sooner did they encamp than they found that the land was not able to furnish them with sufficient pasturage for their respective herds. "There was strife between the herdsmen of Abram's cattle and the herdsmen of Lot's cattle." The Canaanite and the Perizzite would not allow them unlimited pasturage around Bethel; the rival shepherds, eager to secure the best pastarage for their own flocks and herds and the best wells for their own camels eventually came to high words, and ill-feeling was rampant. The matter eventually reached the ears of the two masters for settlement. How frequently in life families are alienated, the friendships of years broken, members of the family estranged by some dispute about property. However small the amount in question may be men and women will often sell the closest friendship for the sake of gold. Average human estimates and judgments are indeed low.

Abram and Lot held a conference to discuss the best way of meeting the situation and adjusting the difficulty. Tradition locates the spot of the meeting of the two men as on the mountains east of Bethel; "A conspicuous hill, its topmost summit resting, as it were, on the rocky steppes below. From this height Abram and Lot must be conceived as taking a wide survey of the country. To the east there rises in the foreground the jagged range of the hills above Jericho; in the distance the dark walls of Moab; between them lies the wide valley of the Jordan, rich with vine, olive and fig, and to the south and west the view commanded the then bleak hills of Judea." This then was the setting of the scene in which Abram and Lot were the central figures. Today a law suit would doubtless have followed to contention for its settlement, with endless litigation and possible enmity on the part of all. But the inherent nobility of Abram at once suggested the better way for the settlement of the difficulty. Small souls invariably claim their "rights" lest men should fail to recognize them. But a great soul, secure in his own coherent greatness, can afford to be magnanimous, to give up to others and to take less than his due. True worth of character is the one thing which a man can never lose. True worth of character is the one thing which a man can never lose. All else may be swept away, but this is beyond the reach of harm.

**When the Crisis Came.**

The revealing time for characters are not the epoch-making events of life, but the petty happenings of every day. The way a man meets these will prove his metal. So on that day when Abram called his nephew to the brow of the hill which overlooked his broad possessions and bade him choose the land which in future should be his exclusive possession, since the time had come for them to part, the characters of the two men stood revealed. Well would it be for men today were the words of Abram remembered and repeated when disputes threaten: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, for we be brethren." Well, too, would it be for nations to adjust difficulties in this pacific spirit. Abram was the earliest advocate of arbitration rather than arms. Centuries have passed yet men have not yet learned this better way which Abram advocated. With each passing year the cost of armament increases and peace conferences vainly plead for cessation of bloodshed, "for we be brethren."

Although, as the elder, Abram had the indisputable right to precedence in the choice of the division of the property, yet he resigned in favor of Lot. "Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me; if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou wilt take the right hand, then I will go to the left."

This was the testing time for Lot, and how did he meet it? Does the noble nature of Abram find an answering chord in the heart of his nephew? Does Lot respond to the self-sacrificing spirit of the elder man with an equal unselfishness?

"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

But, alas, for Lot! Whatever seed of nobleness had once been hidden in his heart, it had long ago been choked out by the spirit of greed and ambition engendered by the prosperity which the years had brought to him.

"We are not worst at once. The course of evil
Begins so slowly, and from such slight source
An infant's hand might stem its breach with clay,
But let the stream get deeper, and philosophy,—
Aye, and religion too,—shall strive in vain
To turn the headlong current."

Why should he pass by the opportunity for sudden wealth so unexpectedly his, for a mere scruple? Why even share the broad acres with Abram? Thus reasoned Lot, and made the choice that was the pivotal point of all his after life. Lifting up his eyes he saw to the north and westward a range of dry and featureless hills—to the eastward and southward the rich green beauty of the Jordan valley, with its well-watered land and abundant vegetation. The first fatal step was taken when Lot "lifted up his eyes"—and allowed them to linger upon the coveted object. It is the "lifting up of the eyes" which has cost many a man his reputation and his character. "Turn away thine eyes from beholding vanity," said one of old, and the advice is timely today in its application. How many a man in the business world dates his downfall from the moment when he allowed his eyes to dwell on the land of his desires which could be acquired only through the corruption of his business integrity. Greed blunts the moral perspective. Gain and growth are always synonymous.

**The Choice Made.**

"God," it has been said, "takes no man at a sudden crisis and stamps him reprobate." The tenor of the life through all the years preceding the crucial moment influences the decision. As the tree has long inclined so it falls. So the second step in Lot's moral deterioration follows fast upon the first. "And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of the Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere. . . . So Lot chose him all the Plain of the Jordan." The covetous look—the choice. Men today see a quick though dangerous road to wealth and they care little for the moral risk they must run in acquiring it.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side.
* * * * * * *
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light."

Unfortunately for the world this is not a fable or a tale that has no foundation in fact. Lot has his prototype in many a man today and America its Sodoms. The "get-rich-quick" spirit is dominant in every part of our land, and the business man finds himself facing the alternative of making less money by keeping honest, or lowering his moral standards that he may compete with his more prosperous neighbor. The third step in Lot's downward career follows close upon the heels of his choice: "He journeyed toward Sodom." There is no standing still in life. A man's moral descent may be slow but it is sure when greed and ambition for selfish ends control the life. The men who, like Lot, journey toward Sodom, like him also soon find themselves "pitching their tents toward Sodom." What one would at the beginning look upon as an impossibility—to be an actual dweller in the wicked city of Sodom—soon comes about naturally and without conscious purpose. When a man moves his tent as far as Sodom it is not long before he finds himself living in the city itself.

**The End of It All.**

Well would it be for us if we alone could bear the results of these choices of ours, but it is eternally and irretrievably true that "no man liveth to himself." The consequences of Lot's moral weakness brought ruin upon his family, as one man's sin always does. The wrongdoing reaches far beyond the wrongdoer.

"They enslave their children's children
Who make compromise with sin."

The innocent suffer even more than the guilty. A trusted member of a prosperous business house recently, in a moment of moral weakness, yielded to the opportunity to enrich himself by dishonest methods, trusting that the funds so used could be returned before an exposure came. But the anticipated success did not follow his venture, the theft of the funds was discovered, and a sentence of years of imprisonment was imposed upon him. He himself, broken in health by the disgrace and sorrow, died in a few years, but his family are today trying in vain to outlive the stigma which his act laid on the family name. The lives of the children are blighted by the wrongdoing of the father.

The loss of property, of his family and of his own peace of mind completes the tragedy of Lot's career and the last we hear of him is as a disappointed, dissipated wreck. The man who, in defiance of moral danger, casts in his lot with the dwellers of Sodom eventually perishes with them.

## BLUE-WINGED TEAL TRAITS.

Beautiful Water Fowl That Is Found in Most Parts of America.

The blue-winged teal, querquedula discays, is a member of the subfamily anatinae, which is composed of the river and pond ducks. It is a full cousin to the malard. This subfamily differ from the sea ducks in that they do not dive for their food. The river or pond ducks are known as "tipups;" that is, they spend a good part of their time with their tails in the air and heads and necks immersed, probing the bottom of the shallow places for food, which consists of wild celery, sedges, wild rice, berries, seeds of grasses, mollusks, tadpoles and various kinds of insects. The lined toe is simple—that is, it has no such lobed membrane as is found on the sea ducks.

The blue-winged teal is not found in Europe as is the green-winged teal. It is an American bird whose range extends from northern South America north to Alaska in North America and west to the Rocky mountains. It is sensitive of cold weather and consequently is late in its spring migration and early in its return to the south in the autumn. Usually it is not seen in the spring until after the first of April and during the latter part of August and the early part of September it begins to return from the north.

The male blue-wing teal is one of our most beautiful water fowls. He measures about fourteen inches in length and has a wing extent of about twenty-two inches. His bill is much longer than his head or foot, widening rapidly to the end, where it is twice as wide as at the base, and it is of a black color. The adult female differs from the male in having the head and neck dusky slate, instead of rich violet; the hind part of the head is also whitish and the wavings on the back and lower parts are more indistinct.

A few of these birds have been known to nest in the northern part of the state, but the greater portion go farther north to breed. For this purpose they go north about the last of April and in June are incubating. The nest is built on the ground in the borders of the sloughs of rush grass lined with the dark gray down from the breast of the female. When incubation commences the drakes forsake the females and leave them to attend to all the nursery duties and to find their way south as best they can with their young. Six to twelve white or buffy eggs constitute a clutch. When the female leaves her nest she covers the eggs with down. This is done probably for the purpose of making it difficult for the enemies of the bird to find her nest.

Baskett, in the Story of the Birds, in speaking of the ancestry of birds, says: "The impression is prevailing now that geese, ducks, swans, etc., may find their ancestry among the grebes and loons or near them. Now here runs the habit of covering the eggs in the nest. Some rails—quite landward—all grebes and the ducks especially do this. Some of the latter use their own down. Further on the domestic goose simply picks up a few straws and throws them at her eggs as she leaves them."

It has been estimated that the blue-winged teal can fly at a speed of 100 to 150 miles an hour. When migrating they fly in bunches and close together. Indeed, it is a habit of theirs to bunch and this makes it easy for the expert gunner to kill many of them at a time and for the fact that they are becoming scarce and are threatened with extinction. When they alight they drop down suddenly among the reeds in the manner of the snipe or woodcock, says Nuttall, instead of hovering suspiciously over the spot for a while like the mallards. They are silent birds, having but a feeble "quack." The quality of their flesh depends in a great measure upon the food they eat. If it be wild rice and other vegetable their flesh is almost as good as the canvasback, but if it be fish and the like it is very inferior. They are easily kept in captivity and could be domesticated with a little care.—Chicago Chronicle.

**The New Higgelty Piggelty.**

Higgelty, piggelty,
My old hen,
I'm glad she's not a gentleman.
She lays an egg,
Say now and then,
And when she lays me two and ten
I'll sell them all
I do declare,
And then become a millionaire.


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## PRETZEL IS OF ROMAN ORIGIN.

Shaped to Represent the Annual Circuit of the Sun.

Who would think of the pretzel as an astronomical symbol or the hot cross bun as a missionary document? Yet it is said that originally the one was intended to represent the sun and the four seasons and the other to convert pagan England to Christianity, says the New York Tribune. The former is declared to have been first made by the Romans, who called it the annulus—a word they are said to have formed out of annus, a year—by which they meant a year ring. The ring represented the sun's annual circuit and the four spokes the seasons. It was afterward known under other names in the more northerly countries of Europe.

There are two stories of the origin of the hot cross bun. The Christian missionaries to England are said to have discovered that, although they could alter the views of the people on religious matters, they could not induce them to abandon their time-honored pagan customs. One of these was the eating of a certain kind of cake in honor of the goddess of spring. They decided to put the sign of the cross on the Saxon buns and launch them forth on a missionary enterprise. The buns accomplished their mission.

The other story is that in early times in the observance of holy week the church was much more strict in the matter of fasts than now. Only a certain amount of food could be eaten. This was indicated by two boundary marks made in the dough to show the length and width of the piece. The loaves were sold in churches and were carried from place to place by pilgrims. So the custom of crossing the bread used on Good Friday became fixed.

These are not the only kinds of bread whose origin has been traced to odd circumstances. The crescent-shaped rolls which one sees in some parts of the city had a curious birth. On one of the occasions when the Turks besieged Vienna Peter Windler and his wife had a bakery in that city. This baker's patriotism was tinctured with a sense of humor, and possibly a sense of business. At any rate, he conceived the idea of making rolls in the shape of a crescent, the emblem of the Turks. They found a ready sale, for everybody wanted to devour the half moons typifying the Mohammedans at the outer gate.

Germany is the home of commemorative cakes and bread. Other countries, while having as many varieties, have not woven sentiment about them to the same extent.

A great many Americans would not know what Shwaanerkuchen is unless they asked a native of the old German city of Rostock. It is to be had only at a certain season of the year, because it commemorates a kindly act of many years ago. Rostock was surrounded by an enemy. The city gates were closed and the enemy had come close to the walls with clubs, spears, heavy mortar slings and many other oldtime implements of war.

Once, and again and again they rushed upon the walls with thunderous noise and clanging weapons, but the busy burghers as often forced them back. Then, urged forward by threatening famine, the latter sallied beyond the gates and drove back the foe until the siege was raised. It was with great joy that they saw the bakers of Shwaan, a village twelve miles down the River Warnow, at the gate as the enemy drew away bearing heavily laden baskets of cakes.

It was such a godsend to the famished burghers that they rewarded the Schwaaner bakers by giving them the privilege of coming to Rostock every year on Maundy Thursday to offer their cakes for sale. For many years this custom prevailed, to the profit of the bakers from the neighboring town. In time, however, the bakers of Rostock, showing ingratitude, some might think, baked the Schwaanerkuchen themselves. To this very day everybody in Rostock deats Schwaanerkuchen in holy week.

Another German bread, which in shape resembles a capital "W," owes its existence to the siege of the German town of Krailsheim, in 1379. It is called haaraffen, or hair monkeys, a name suggested by the appearance of the apparition which raised the seige. The efforts of the besiegers to take the place had been in vain. They decided to starve the burghers and their families, so they sat down before the town. There they sat for seven months. By this time the provisions were getting short and starvation seemed inevitable. One woman had pondered long upon the subject and finally she said to the head of the defenders:

"The people outside the wall are superstitious; let me masquerade at night before them on the city wall in a peculiar dress." She was permtited to carry out her plan. When her fantastic figure was seen upon the wall in the dim light, flitting from point to point, climbing nimbly over obstacles, they were horror stricken.

"Haar-affe!" they exclaimed, pointing at the apparition on the wall. "It is an evil spirit." The following night they fled from the town.

In remembrance of the success of the ruse this peculiar shaped cake was made. For more than 500 years the authorities of the city have celebrated the anniversary by distributing large quantities of these cakes among the poor and the children of the city.

## BALLAD OF THE COLD STORAGE HEN

Dr. Wiley says it is impossible to determine how many years some fowls have been in cold storage.—Press Dispatch.

My mother was a hen in the days of good old Socrates;
At the tender age of ten I was stowed away in here to freeze;
And, in all these years, you see that I've dwelt here in frigidity.
I've acquired, naturally, a remarkable rigidity.

I have gathered, through those years, a repose that's full of dignity,
And I never, oh, my dears, have descended to malignity;
When a modern chick comes in, with his airs so full of silliness,
I merely raise my chin in a patriarchal chilliness.

I have heard great kingdoms fall, like the smash of rare old pottery,
And have heard the final call for great monarchs, old and tottery;
And yet, through every age, while goes on the march historical,
Do I gaze, calm as a sage, upon life phantasmagorical.

Do not talk about the sphinx, nor the obelisks ad pyramids;
I make those ancient links look as youthful as a bunch of kids;
Perhaps, from my retreat, there will come a time of severance,
But, meantime, I repeat, you should treat me with due reverence!


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## Farmstead

**Questions for Answers.**

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I desire to build an ice house and 12x16 separator combined, soon, of cement blocks. If any Farmstead reader has had experience in building and cost please answer through these columns and the favor will be greatly appreciated.—C., Spring Creek, Pa.

Would like a method of killing grubs in the backs of my calves.—M., Big Stove Gay, Va.

Our chickens are bothered with fleas; heads and necks are covered. Will somebody tell what to do to get rid of them. Hens lay only a few eggs with shells, from that to eggs with a skin on them and some with neither shell nor skin. What's the matter? They look well. We also have a sow with large sores covering her. She eats heartily. Would like to have a remedy.—T., Cameron, N. C.

Some of my chickens lose the use of their legs and within a few days, die. Can a reader tell what the disease is and give a remedy?—G. S., Wolcott, N. Y.

What will stop creosote in chimney or stovepipe and what causes it? Some time ago I saw directions in your paper to fix extra pipe on either the stove or chimney, I don't know which. We have hardwood and not an airtight stove.—C., DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

We would be pleased to have some information as to the most favorable location for bee culture, particularly as to climate and altitude. Is it true (as we have heard) that eastern Tennessee, or any other section of the Appalachian region or Atlantic coast, is particularly favorable to bee culture? In what state of this region is the greatest amount of honey produced? What species seem to be the most hardy and the greatest honey producers? In the location of a colony what local influences favor the health of the bees and the production of honey? Any information on this subject of value to a beginner will be highly appreciated.—K., Parkersburg, W. Va.

**Cement Building.**

A., Cattaraugus, N. Y.: If you want to get around the lumber dealer, why not build a concrete wall? It is being done here quite a little lately—cellar walls, barn basements and whole buildings. Small, flat field stones broken into bits will make good concrete if gravel is distant. Put one measure of cement to two of sand. Have the gravel in a pile, shovel the mortar upon it and turn and mix until every stone is coated, and shovel into the boxes. You can wet only a small quantity of cement at once, you know. When an inch or two of concrete is in place put largish stones into the box, one in a place, laying their straight sides next the box, so that each stone will be embedded in the concrete by itself. Do not pile stones one upon another so that the concrete cannot enter between them. This would make a weak spot in the wall. In this way you can use a lot of stones, thus saving cement. Have well-made boxes; set them accurately with plumb and level; make door and window frames of heavy stuff, as wide as the door is thick; set them on the wall and build them in. Be sure the wall is set hard enough to stand the pressure before going on. While it is true that I never saw a balloon frame filled in with cement, as you propose, I think there would be a crevice between the cement and wood at every joint, and a four-inch wall would be too thin if carried to any height. It certainly would not stand much of an earthquake.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Flies on House Plants.**

D., Wakeman, O.: The white worms in the pots of your plants may be killed by soaking the soil with limewater. Put unslaked lime into water, let it stand until the water is clear and use this to water the plants. But these white worms do not turn to flies, and I partly think if you look again you will find a little green louse (ophis) on the plants. If you do, wash the leaves and stems carefully, and then wash them again and again, for you will not get them off the first time.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Canaries.**

S., Los Gatos, Cal.: There is no great mystery in caring for a canary. Plump, broad-shouldered birds, brown or gray above, are hardier than the clear lemon yellow ones of more slender build. Good seed and water at all times, a bath now and then, fresh chickweed or lettuce occasionally or pieces of apple in default of these and very little cage to clean, candy is about the process. You will read lots of directions that amount to nothing. Years ago we bought a "scientific mixture" of seed in pound boxes at 12c per lb., canary grass, German rape (which I found was wild mustard), a little hempseed and lots of millet. After a while we learned to buy canary grass and hemp mixed together at 4c per lb. Some will tell you not to feed much hemp seed but that is all fudge. You can grow the grass and hemp yourself if you like. Sow grass in drills 3 feet apart, put hemp in hills 3x3 ft. Hemp plants female and male and only a few of the latter are needed. The females have thick erect spikes, the male flowers hang by a fine thread. So pull up most of the males soon as you can tell them. Wild mustard or charlock is good bird seed, and can be gathered from the fields in many places. Lettuce and poppy seed are easily grown and are good. Birds won't eat millet until forced by hunger.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Spelt.**

R., Niles, Mich.: Spelt or speltz, emmer or emmer wheat, dinkel, etc., are names given to species of wheat (Agropyron spelta) largely grown in Eastern Europe. They are both winter and spring sorts, but the latter seems to be the only one sown in this country. The husk adheres to the grain like barley and the 60 bu. per acre would perhaps be 30 if it could be got rid of. Flour is made in Europe from it, but I think the milling machinery should be different from ours. The main use here so far is for feeding stock, all animals being fond of it. Its best point is that it will grow in colder climates and upon poorer soil than wheat. Where wheat does well it is no great affair. Have no figures on its feeding value half; that of wheat perhaps. The "four tons of forage per acre" of the seed catalogue will be four tons (or less) wheat straw.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Cross Breeding.**

At a recent live stock meeting in Topeka, in the cross-breeding of the shorthorn cows with a Hereford bull, Col. J. W. Robison denounced it as a step backward. He said:

"Take the best shorthorn bull in America and the best cow of any other breed and cross them, and your progeny in their produce destroyed the quality and value of both breeds. You have introduced the system of scrub breeding and you can not correct or undo in a lifetime what you were able to accomplish in one illy-advised cross.

"As to the color in certain breeds, shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, etc., I disprove the color idea entirely as having anything to do in indicating quality in the animal. In horses the demand is for black color west of Missouri river and gray back east in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. One is as good as the other color, only a matter of fancy. We must raise pure bred stock on our high-priced land. The scrub animal will not pay and the cross-bred is nothing but a scrub when viewed from a breeding standpoint.

"In shorthorn cattle the color will not materially affect the quality of the animal, because all colors—red, white, roan, red and white or spotted—prevail and the matter of color in this breed of cattle is a fad or fancy. Any one of these colors, or all of them, may come from the same parents."

**Age of Dairy Cows.**

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one per cent. in the average fat contents for each year till the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue and

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## QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**Naturalization Laws.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please print the form of procuring naturalization papers?—E. C., Erie, Pa.

We cannot print the "forms" of naturalization papers. They must conform to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, which, as amended by the fifty-ninth congress, are essentially as follows:

"The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

"At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years and not more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

"He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence."

In nearly one-half of the states of the union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. But even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the state confer the privilege upon him; and he may vote in several states six months after filing the bona fide declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

**Mountain Ash Berries.**

Editor Question Bureau: A paper here stated a day or two ago that some one had sent a box of mountain ash berries to an orphan asylum in Vermont, presumably with the intention of poisoning the children—300 in number. Also that a few berries were sent last year probably by the same person and three little girls died. Is it really true that these berries are poisonous? The tree you know, is of the same genus as the apple, and I supposed its fruits equally as safe though not very good. Here in Lindley's Botany is this entry: "Soibine. A saccharine matter obtained from the berries of the mountain ash (Tyrus aucuparia.)" How am I to reconcile these things?—G., Arkport, N. Y.

The most reasonable thing would seem to be to discredit the theory that mountain ash berries were sent these children with the intent of doing them harm. So far as we are able to learn these berries are not poisonous, but on the contrary, in some localities, are eaten as other fruits. Mountain ash, Quicken tree, or Rowan tree, are popular names for a small European tree (Sorbus aucuparia) of the order Rosaceae, and, by extension, for two American species. We are told that this tree does well in the cold north beyond the range of most fruit trees, and there the fruits are often made into preserves. The American species (S. americana), which resembles the above, ranges from Labrador to the mountains of North Carolina, and from there irregularly northward to Manitoba. With the exception of its wood, which is light and inferior, it is used like the first species. The elder-leaved species (S. sambucifolia) ranges from Pennsylvania, Michigan and California to Greenland and Alaska and extends in eastern Asia as far south as Japan. It is much smaller than the preceding species and is much more variable. Its flowers and fruits are larger and its leaves are more like those of the elder. It is common in the northern part of its range.

Last fall a good lady of Eagle Grove, Ia., sent to the Farmstead columns of The Blade a remedy for hay fever, which is nothing more than "jelly made from the yellow berries that grow in clusters on ornamental shade trees known as mountain ash." This lady took her own medicine, as it were, and lives to tell to others the good news that she has found for hay fever a sure cure; at least she declares that she has found it such.

**Moravian Church in U. S.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a history of the Moravian church, schools, faith and creed in the United States.—J. S. B., Aspinwall, Pa.

The first Moravian evangelist came to Pennsylvania in 1743. The first settlement in the United States and mission to the Indians was founded at Savannah, Ga., in 1735. Political conditions caused its abandonment in 1740 and the removal of the colonists to Pennsylvania, where a permanent settlement was made in the present Northampton county. The Moravian pioneers in "the Forks of the Delaware" first located on a tract of land which the evangelist George Whitefield had purchased and named Nazareth, where he proposed to found a village and negro charity school. This property came into possession of the Moravian church in 1741. On another tract at the confluence of the Monacacy creek and the Lehigh river its chief settlement was founded in that year and at Christmas, 1741, when Count Zinzendorf was at the place, it received the name Bethlehem. In June, 1742, a considerable colony from Europe joined the pioneers and the settlement was regularly organized. The population was divided into an itinerant and a local congregation, the former to engage in gospel work among the settlement and provide for support of the missionaries. Thus from the first Bethlehem became the center of the Moravian church in America. Until 1762 a co-operative union was maintained at this place and at Nazareth which was called the General Economy. All labored for a common cause and received sustenance from a common source, but there was no surrender of private property and no obligation which prevented the individual from withdrawing when he chose. Numerous colonies came to America during those years on vessels owned and managed by the church, and under the arrangement which existed much accomplished which would not otherwise have been possible. Two notable lines of effort in colonial times, in addition to the foundation of missions, were the propagation of Zinzendorf's idea of evangelical alliance and denominational federation, and religious education of children. Desiring to diminish rather than increase denominational divisions the leaders of the church generally refrained from organizing distinctly Moravian congregations, and as a result of this policy the Moravian church remained numerically a small body. The European plan of the church to concentrate in exclusive settlements to some extent was followed for a full century. Besides eBthlehem and Nazareth, such church-villages, founded prior to the revolutionary war, were Lititz, in Lancaster county, Pa.; Hope, in Sussex, now Warren county, N. J.—abandoned in 1808—and Salem, now a part of Winston-Salem, in Forsyth county, N. C., the central settlement on a large tract of land purchased of the Earl of Granville and named Wachovia. These places continued long to be conserving centers of all that was distinctive in the religious and social life of the Moravian church, as fostered under the influence of Zinzendorf's ideas and methods, presenting interesting experiments in municipal government, industrial order and general culture. They are yet the seats of widely known educational institutions, all founded in the 18th century. A few of the town and country congregations organized in colonial times, without the peculiarities of the church settlements, are yet in existence. During the years from 1844 to 1856, the exclusive system was entirely abolished by all of the Moravian villages in America and their unique character rapidly disappeared. At that period active home mission work was revived and since then many congregations have been founded in various parts of the United States. The most fruitful of these efforts have been in several of the north western states. They now have 117 churches, 132 ministers and 16,582 communicants.

The Moravian church has no peculiar doctrines. It is simply evangelical, in harmony with other Protestant denominations on the cardinal doctrines of christianity, and bound by no articles on the points of difference. Moravian seminary, at Bethlemem, Pa., was founded at almost the beginning of the Moravian settlement. It is the second oldest girls' boarding school in the United States. "Colonial Hall," built in 1748, is the oldest structure in the group of buildings owned by the seminary. In 1776-8 this hall served as a military hospital for the Continental troops. After the battle of Brandywine the place was crowded with wounded. On the slope of the hill just west of Monocacy creek, are the graves of over 500 of the unknown dead.

**Presidential Electors.**

C. A. W., Altmar, N. Y.: Presidential electors are elected by popular vote of the people of the various states, at a general election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, every fourth year. The next presidential election will be held Tuesday, November 3, 1908, when 476 electors will be chosen, and they will elect a president at the time fixed by law.

**Neal Dow.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a short sketch of the life of Neal Dow?—T. B., Osage, Ia.

Neal Dow was born at Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He was the author of the bill which prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state of Maine, known as the "Maine Law." During the Civil war Dow was colonel of a Maine regiment and brigadier general of volunteers. In 1880 he was the prohibition candidate for President. He died October 2, 1897.

**The Pension Roll.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give the estimated number of persons drawing pensions in the United States. Give estimated amount drawn each month.—S. C., Towanda, Pa.

June 30, 1906, there were a total of 985,971 persons represented on the pension roll of the United States government; this was 12,470 less than the number receiving pensions June 30, 1905. The disbursements for the fiscal year of 1906 amounted to $138,864,409.45. We have no statistics showing the amount of pensions paid each month. Pensions are not drawn monthly.

**Richard Doddridge Blackmore.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me all you can about J. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone."—C. H. D., Bluff City, Tenn.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the English novelist, who wrote "Lorna Doone, a Romance of Exmoor," was born at Longworth, Berkshire, June 9, 1825. He was educated at Tiverton school and Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated in 1847. In 1852 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and afterward practiced as a conveyancer. "Lorna Doone," which was published in 1869, was one of the best of modern romances. He died January 20, 1900. Exmoor is a wild and hilly district in the extreme southwest of Somersetshire, extending also into Devonshire, England. It was formerly a forest, but with the exception of a considerable portion lately cultivated, it is now mostly heath and marsh. In the time of the Druids it was a favorite place for the celebration of their religious rites. Red deer still exist here in a wild state. Blackmore gives a good description of this country in "Lorna Doone."

**A Historic Church .**

Editor Question Bureau: Was Patrick Henry's "liberty or death" speech delivered in a church instead of in a legislative hall? If so, is the church still in existence? And where is it?—C. E. C., Barnes Corners, N. Y.

The church in which Patrick Henry made his famous speech is in Richmond, Va. It is Saint John's Episcopal church, built in 1740. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is still used for religious services. Richard Randolph, a descendant of Pocahontas, superintended the erection of the building. It was here, in March, 1775, that the famous Virginia convention met to hear the report of the first continental congress. The convention feared to hold a session in Williamsburg, the capital, on account of the hostility of Lord Dunmore. The church was the only place in Richmond large enough to contain the convention.

**Where Negroes Are Found.**

Editor Question Bureau: I never see any account of the negroes being in England, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, or any other nation of Europe. Are there any negroes in these countries?—L. D., Walnut Run, N. C.

Outside of the United States and Africa negroes are found in the West Indies, Brazil, Peru, the Cape Verde Islands, and Arabia. They are rare in Europe, Polynesia, and Australia. Negroes were nearly unknown to the Hebrews and the Homeric Greeks; the Egyptians, however, about 2300 B. C., became acquainted with negroes through the conquests of their rulers, and represented them on their monuments as early at 1600 B. C. For nearly 35 centuries the type has remained unchanged in Egypt. Negroes were unknown to the Greeks until the 7th century B. C., their Ethiopians being merely any people darker than the Helenic, like the Arabs, Egyptians, Libyans, or Carthaginians, none of which are negroes.

**The "Galilean Fisherman."**

Editor Question Bureau: Who was the Galilean fisherman referred to by James A. Garfield, in his oration, delivered at Arlington Heights, May 30, 1868? I quote the following paragraph from the oration: "The view from this spot bears some resemblance to that which greets the eye at Rome. In sight of the Capitoline Hill, up and across the Tiber, and overlooking the city is a hill; not rugged or lofty, but known as the Vatican Mound. At the beginning of the Christian era an imperial circus stood on its summit. There gladiator slave died for the sports of Rome, and wild beasts fought with wilder men. In that arena a Galilean fisherman gave up his life, a sacrifice for his faith. No human life was ever so nobly avenged. On that spot was reared the proudest Christian temple ever built by human hands. For its adornment the rich offerings of every clime and kingdom have been contributed. Seven and eighteen centuries, the hearts of two hundred millions of people turn toward it with reverence when they worship God. As the traveler descends the Apennines he sees the dome of St. Peter rising above the desolate Campagna and the dead city long before the Seven Hills and ruined palaces appear to his view. The fame of the dead fisherman has outlived the glory of the Eternal City. A noble life, crowned with heroic death rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth."—R. C., Marion, Ky.

Garfield had reference to Saint Peter. The tradition that Peter suffered martyrdom at Rome is generally accepted, although there is no direct evidence that such is a fact.

**McCumber Service Pension Bill.**

Editor Question Bureau: Has the President signed the general service pension bill which was passed in the senate January 11? If so, when?—I. T. S., Bull's Gap, Tenn.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me all you can about the service pension bill now being considered by congress? Is every soldier who has served in the civil war entitled to a pension regardless of length of time served, or does it include only those who have served 90 days or more? Is this pension given in addition to the pension already drawn by soldiers, who are on the pension rolls, or is the old pension discontinued? What age does a soldier have to be to get a pension under this bill, and how much do they get per month? Now, suppose a soldier is over the age necessary to get a pension under this bill, can he get any back pay, starting with the age he would have to be to get any pension at all under the bills? For example: A is 62 and B is 70 years of age, do they both start the same, or is B entitled to back pay, commencing at the time he reached 62?—C. A. S., Blanchard, Mich.

The McCumber service pension bill has passed both houses of congress, having passed the house February 4, and has been signed by the President.

"Any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows:

"In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, $12 per month; 70 years, $15 per month; 75 years or over, $20 per month, and such pensions shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act.

"Provided, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the commissioner of pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act, and nothin contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act;

"Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time and for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provision of this act:;

"Provided further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act; that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"That no pension attorney, claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the bureau of psnsions or securing any pension under this act."

Nearly, if not quite, all points that have been asked are answered in the bill itself. The soldier must have served 90 days during the civil war; pension begins from date of his application. We were misled recently into making the statement in these columns that the proposed pension would be in addition to pensions already drawn. Such is not the case. There is no law, and doubtless never will be one, giving two pensions to the same person. In the event that a soldier, now 62 years of age, is drawing a pension of $10 for disability, he may make application under the new law and receive $12 per month, not $22, as some may have been led to suppose. There will be no such thing as back pay under this law.

**Members of the U. S. Senate.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please print the names of United States senators from each state?—A. M. G., Belle Center, O.

As near as we can give them now, the following are the members who will serve in the sixtieth congress, the names of newly elected members being given where possible:

Alabama, Edward W. Pettus and John T. Morgan.
Arkansas, James P. Clarke and Jeffries Davis.
California, George C. Perkins and Frank P. Flint.
Colorado, Henry M. Teller and Guggenheim.
Connecticut, Frank B. Brandegee and M. G. Bulkeley.
Delaware, Henry A. Dupont.
Florida, Stephen R. Mallory and James P. Talliaferro.
Georgia, Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho, Welden B. Heyburn.
Illinois, Albert J. Hopkins and Shelby M. Cullom.
Indiana, James A. Hemmenway and Albert J. Beveridge.
Iowa, William B. Allison.
Kansas, Chester I. Long and Charles Curtis.
Kentucky, James B. McCreary.
Louisiana, Samuel D. McEnery and Murphy J. Foster.
Maine, Eugene Hale.
Maryland, William P. Whyte and Isador Rayner.
Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan, Julius C. Burrows and Charles Alden Smith.
Minnesota, Moses E. Clapp.
Mississippi, Hernando D. Money and Anselm J. McLaurin.
Missouri, William J. Stone and William Warner.
Montana, Thomas H. Carter.
Nebraska, Elmer J. Burkett.
Nevada, Francis G. Newlands and George S. Nixon.
New Hampshire, Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey, John Kean and Briggs.
New York, Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey Depew.
North Carolina, Lee S. Overman.
North Dakota, H. C. Hansbrough and Peter J. McCumber.
Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker and Charles Dick.
Oregon, Charles W. Fulton.
Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox.
Rhode Island, Nelson W. Aldrich.
South Carolina, Asbury C. Latimer and Benjamin M. Tillman.
South Dakota, Albert B. Kittredge.
Tennessee, James B. Frazier.
Texas, Charles A. Culberson and Joseph W. Bailey.
Utah, Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont, William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia, John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
Washington, Levi Ankeny and Samuel H. Piles.
West Virginia, Nathan R. Scott.
Wisconsin, John C. Spooner and Robert M. LaFollette.
Wyoming, Clarence D. Clark.

**Old Soldier and Homestead.**

Editor Question Bureau: If an old soldier of the civil war takes up a homestead on public land ca nhe have the time he served in the war deducted from the time required to live on the land before making final proof?—J. M.W., Martinsville, Ill.

Yes; that is,any time under four years' service or less. For instance, if he served in the army four years that time will be deducted from the five years required to live on the land before he can make final proof. But if he served five years in the war, he would still be required to live one year on the land before he could make final proof.

**Father Chiniquy.**

Editor Question Bureau: I am anxious to know something about Father Chiniquy, who was a Canadian priest some 20 years or more. He came to Illinois and located a town which he called Saint Anne, planted a colony, and was afterwards turned out of the Catholic church. —A. M. M., Bethany, Mo.

The little town of Saint Anne is still in existence. It has the academy of Saint Anne. In 1900 it had a population of 1,000. Father Chiniqu died in Montreal, January 16, 1899. His full name was Charles Paschal Telesphore Chiniquy. He was born at Kamouraska, Quebec, July 30, 1809. He was a Roman Catholic priest from 1833 to 1858, when he abandoned the Roman Catholic church and joined the Canadian Presbyterian church. He lectured in England and Australia. He wrote "The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional," a work that had enormous circulation in English-speaking countries, and has been transalted into French, Italian, Spanish and Dutch. Another of his books is "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome." As to his colony scheme, and the faithfulness of his followers we know nothing.

**Jamestown Exposition.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give date of opening and closing of the Jamestown exposition?—A. W. J., James, Okla.

The exposition will open May 13, 1907, and close not later than November 1, 1907. Inquirers who want special information should address the Jamestown Exposition Company, Norfolk, Va.

**Miscellaneous.**

G. H. A., Hamilton, Mo., and M. L. F., Rich Hill, Mo.: Kindly do not ask the Bureau for family histories. Neither time not space will permit us to reply to such requests.

W. C., Ceralvo, Ky.: "Unwritten law" is not a law at all, but a rule or custom established by general usage and having the endorsement and support of public sentiment.

A. L. S., Cubana, W. Va.: Hydraulic power is the power of liquids, especially water, in motion. To be thoroughly understood this force should be studied.

L. Z. R., Elk Lick, Pa.: We cannot answer your question. We have no technical knowledge of the subject. Ask somebody who has had practical experience.

E. C. G., Aska, Ga.: The geysers of the Yellowstone are generally regarded as the greatest in the world. We can give you no description of those you mention as having recently been discovered, and have access to no account of such discovery having been made.

B. F. H., Spencer, W. Va.: We cannot discuss spiritualism in these columns. There are no doubt a great many "spiritualist mediums" who are fakes, and many have been exposed at various times and places.

A. R., Fairmont, W. Va.: We are unable to answer your question.

R. W., North East, Pa.: The Salton sea is a large temporary lake formed in the Colorado desert of southeastern California. The lake, which was shallow, soon disappeared, but has been brought to still more recent notice through the breaking of the dam of the Colorado river. For accounts of this see recent issues of newspapers.

D. R. A., Cameron, Mo.: We cannot tell the origin of the phrase: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

W. C. C., Corning, N. Y.: We can not give you the Quaker form of marriage ceremony. Quakers believe that marriage is an institution of God, while man is merely a witness.

C. J., Portland, Mich.: The Bureau cannot answer questions as to the reliability of any person, firm or institution.

T. P. R., Frametown, W. Va.: Cannot give biographical sketch of Capt. Henry Wirz.

E. W. W., Harrisburg, Ill.: Free schools were first established in the United States.

A. C., Union City, Mich.: The Bureau cannot answer your question.

E. B., Battle Creek, Mich.: No one has authority to decide on any particular line of religious service in the army and navy, that is, determine as between denominations. We do not know who was the first to introduce religious service in the army.


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# HER "STEADY."

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

Those mysterious personages referred to as "They Say," have been made authorities, not only for passing gossip, but for enduring maxims applied to a variety of conditions and affairs. One of these "They Says" is, that a woman should never let a man be too sure of his hold on her affections, no matter how dearly she may love him. The rule is elastic enough to work both ways, and it is sometimes equally unwise for a man to be too abject a slave to the woman who is the sun, moon and stars of his existence.

It is human nature not to give its full value to that which is a certain possession, and, while wisdom and love between the sexes seldom go hand in hand, there is nothing to prevent those who are not under the spell from taking observations and drawing conclusions.

Those who have grown to maturity are apt to regard boy and girl affairs with tolerant and amused eyes, as something to be classed with the usual infantile afflictions, which, in time, work their own cure unless they appear sufficiently serious to require parental interference.

There are always exceptions to every rule, and one exception was in the case of Faithful James and the young girl Elinor, upon whom, from his schoolboy days, he had set his affections. James was small and slender for his years, while Elinor developed into an appearance of womanhood at an early age. She made one think of a tropical flower with her rich, velvety coloring and the full-rounded curves of her body.

James was not alone in being drawn by Elinor's attractions, but for all the attention she received she remained a sensible sort of a girl, who treated her many admirers with an impartial friendliness and good comradeship. Even her mother was unable to discover if she cared for one more than another, as Elinor was of a reticent nature and allowed none to read her thoughts unless she was willing. Every one, old or young, of either sex, liked Elinor. She was a universal favorite and gave out the impression of being dependable, even though she loved fun and gaiety and entered with zest into social diversions.

At a time when such an assertion was an absurdity, James confided to his mother that he should marry Elinor. He had just left school then, and was filling a position that brought him only a small salary. His fortunes depended on his own exertions, and he was still a slender stripling whose head scarcely reached above Elinor's shoulders.

Whenever his duties did not require his attention, he managed to be in the vicinity of Elinor. In a laughing way she called him her "steady," knowing full well that whenever she needed or wanted the services of faithful James, he was ready and eager to do her bidding. Among their associates it was understood that James was Elinor's property. He was either applauded or ridiculed for his devotion, and, while he was apparently unaware of these sentiments, he was a bright young man, knowing in reality how he was regarded. The opinion of others had no influence upon his fidelity. From boyhood Elinor had been the only girl in the world for him, and he determined she should be his if he could win her.

This determination was his ruling incentive, and he progressed in business with unusual rapidity, displaying a capacity for work and a quickness of perception that were far beyond his years. It was Elinor he was working for, and during his infrequent idle moments, he dreamed dreams of the home they should have together in the future.

Meantime, Elinor was not holding thoughts of being married. She had not yet had enough of the life she was living, with its parties and flowers and boxes of confectionery, and all of the pleasant things that come into the days of a popular girl. James was honestly glad to see Elinor so thoroughly in love with life. It must have hurt him sometimes when others with more money than he possessed did for her what he could not, but if he felt the hurt it never was shown and he was too self-controlled to annoy Elinor with jealousy. He had decided that she should be his wife, and from this decision he never wavered.

James was so slender and boyish that his determination seemed amusing, though none dared to make it the subject of jest. Neither would Elinor permit such a thing in her presence. She seemed to feel a protecting fondness for James, and set up an invisible barrier of dignity which prevented his being spoken of lightly.

And so the years grew into the past, with little change in the situation, though James was not standing still. He was surely making his way to the goal upon which his eyes were leveled, and he was doing this without attempting to exact a promise from Elinor. He was not impetuous, and he wanted to be certain that he was in a position to support a wife before he would endeavor to establish his claim.

He was fast leaving his boyish looks behind and had grown to a height where he over-topped Elinor. He had broadened, too, and was as well set-up young man as one could wish to see. He continued to be Elinor's "Steady," and surrounded her with an unobtrusive devotion, which she accepted without thought, as something that was her right and would be enduring. He always had been devoted, almost as long as she could remember, and, as she lived for the day, without trying to pierce the future, it never entered her mind there could be anything different.

There came a summer when it was advisable for Elinor to spend several months away from her home. She had frequently taken short journeys, but never had gone to be absent long. She was neither particularly glad nor sorry about it, though she expected to have a dull time as she was to be with her grandmother, who lived some miles in the country. The electric cars passed the front of the house, and it was not more than half an hour's ride to the city, still Elinor had few acquaintances in the place to which she was going, and it was likely she would be left much to her own devices.

In the beginning the situation turned out to be as she had expected. It only lasted for a little time, however, as Elinor quickly made acquaintances who, after meeting her once, wished to be with her again. She was soon one of a pleasant circle, and was having her usual pleasures in new surroundings, when James made his appearance. His stay was brief as he was on a business trip which would not permit of delay. Elinor had many engagements, so he saw very little of her. She had never been in the habit of breaking her engagements for James, and saw no reason why she should do so in this instance. She was gracious to him and was openly glad to see him, but she did not show any great regret when he took his departure.

A short time after James' visit Elinor's grandfather died, and the house was changed into a house of mourning. Gaieties were necessarily suspended, and Elinor was forced to live a life in which nothing happened. She grieved for her grandfather sincerely, for she had loved him dearly, but sadness does not cling to youth as it does to those who are older and have known sorrow. Elinor felt that even a smile showed disrespect to her grandfather's memory. She was passing through her first experience of being lonely, and, as there was no one in whom she was interested to pay her attention, she began to miss James. He was quiet and unobtrusive, but he was always there when he was wanted, and she felt a sense of injury that he was absent at a time when she wanted him more than ever.

The shock she had passed through and her loneliness affected her nerves and her unhappy condition was aggravated by a letter she received from James, telling her that he had accepted an excellent business opportunity that would take him away from the place where both he and Elinor had lived all of their lives. He was not going immediately, but it would be soon, and of course he would arrange to see her before he made the change.

There was an indefiniteness about this which was disturbing to Elinor. No time was appointed, and never before had James left her in uncertainty. With so many unoccupied hours to dispose of, she began to realize what life would be without her faithful follower, and she fell into a panic of longing to get back home and be there near James so long as he should remain.

Her longing was so intense that it betrayed itself in her drooping spirits and the vanishing of the rich color from her cheeks. Her mother and grandmother were alarmed by her appearance and manner, and feared that her health was impaired.

"It is very dull and depressing for Elinor to be here now. We should not make her miserable because we are suffering," they said, in talking the matter over.

Elinor told them frankly, when questioned, that she wanted to go home if they were willing. They could see she was very unhappy, and Elinor's mother was more than half sure of the cause. Their house was in the process of remodeling and was not habitable, but there were friends who would be glad to have Elinor as their guest, and, after the exchange of a few letters, it was arranged that Elinor should return.

The rest of the story scarcely needs telling. James met Elinor at the station when she arrived, and knew the moment he saw her that at last he had won. It has never been told how they came to an understanding, but it is evident they reached this culmination, since their engagement has been announced, and Elinor will soon take for better or worse her "Steady."


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## LEARN ART OF THE BRITONS

### Germans to Master the Intricacies of Chainmaking.

According to consular reports to the United States government Germany is making strenuous efforts to learn from British workmen the art of making heavy chains for use on ships.

For years the best heavy chains in the British navy and merchant marine have come from South Staffordshire, near Birmingham.

These chains are all made by hand and tested to meet the severe British admirality tests. Both because of the use of the best South Staffordshire bar iron and because of the skill of the chainmakers, to whom the art has been handed down from generation to generation, these chains have held their own despite the development of the iron and steel industry in the United States and in other parts of the world.

Large quantities of these South Staffordshire chains are certified at the Birmingham consulate every year for shipment to the United States. The supremacy of South Staffordshire in chainmaking may be threatened by German competition through the disclosure of the secrets of the chain cable industry to German chainmakers in Duisburg by English workmen who were brought over by the German manufacturers.

Early in the summer, through the cooperation of the chain trade and the Chainmakers and Strikers' association, a labor organization, the six British chainmakers who went to Duisburg some weeks before were brought home, the English chain manufacturers making it to their interest to return. Their patriotism was also appealed to.

It was then thought that an end had come to the ambition of the Germans to learn the art of chainmaking from British workmen so as to enter the markets of the world as serious competitors. Since then, however, three of the British chainmakers returned to Germany and the apprehensions exist lest they may teach the German workmen enough to make them serious competitors.

British chainmakers admit the compliment to their workmanship so evident from German anxiety to learn the secrets of the trade, but they fear that this compliment to British industry may eventually prove disastrous, though some chainmakers say they can still hold their trade even if Germany learns their secrets.

It is quite possible that new efforts will be made to bring back the British workmen from Germany, but whether or not this will be successful, because of the high wages that are unquestionably paid them, is a question. The Germans who are anxious to learn the British chainmaking art are said to have sought to make a five years' contract with the chainmakers who have gone to Germany, but up to the present they have apparently failed.

**A Novelty.**

Guest—"I hear you are going to give up housekeeping."

Host—"Sh—not so loud; my wife wants to have the satisfaction of discharging the cook."—Punch.

## GAMES FOR INDOORS

### Pretty Ways to Entertain Young Folks.

To the young hostess who wishes to entertain her friends with indoor games that are both novel and entertaining the following suggestions may be helpful:

"Progression" is one of the simplest games for a roomful of bright little boys and girls to play, for it requires no preparation except the distribution of writing paper, for each youngster is provided with a big sheet of paper and a pencil and told to write out the name of some article. This may be any simple thing, such as "house," "tree," "book," but it must be a definite object or otherwise the next step in the game will become too complicated for the younger children. When all have finished writing down the name of an object familiar to all, the papers are exchanged all around and the hostess then gives her orders for the "progression."

Without showing her paper to any of her neighbors, each child must draw a picture to illustrate the particular word on the paper which has been handed to her. Of course, the results of these artistic attempts are usually ridiculous, but that is all part of the fun and no one need mind being laughed at.

When the "illustrations" have been completed the artist turns down the name at the top of his paper, so that the picture alone is visible when she passes it on. And now comes the most difficult part of the game, for each participant must guess what the picture she now holds is supposed to represent and write a little rhyme about it.

The children then give their papers to some older person, who exhibits all the drawings and reads the accompanying verses. The author of each picture who has contributed to the most popular paper may be given some little prize as a reward.

Another simple but ent

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week **182,000**


## Current Comment

The so-called comic valentine is disappearing. The world is surely getting better.

Kingston is not to be disheartened either by earthquakes or Swettenham. She will rebuild.

Could it be known by some other name ship subsidies would doubtless get along much better.

Mr. Rockefeller's gifts make some of the other philanthropists' contributions look like street car fare.

The best the jury can do will be to acquit Harry Thaw. It cannot vote him a medal at the state's expense.

Perhaps congress is doing as well as could be expected, considering that Uncle Joe Cannon has a bad cold.

After Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has had a good talk with President Roosevelt he ought to be a better mayor.

Louisiana strawberries are being marketed. As for us, we prefer California prunes. They do not contain so many seeds.

If the aeronauts can utilize the hot air they have accumulated this winter aeroplanes will be flying in all directions next summer.

Oklahoma is finding out that she can't get into the sisterhood of states simply by doing her hair up in curl-papers and putting on a new pink apron.

Why should the government accede to the demands of Engineer Stevens? According to Shonts, almost anybody could finish up the canal and not half try.

A member of the Nebraska legislature has a family of fifteen children, but so far has restrained himself from introducing a bill to tax bachelors.

There are seven million telephones in the United States, so that it is not strange that you should occasionally find that the line you want is busy.

Being young and inexperienced, perhaps Oklahoma thought if women were allowed to vote she would have to go without her meals on election day.

Florida is asking for 10,000 freight cars to transport next summer's watermelon crop. If that isn't optimism we don't know what optimism is like.

Ex-Governor Black, of New York, says the way to kill a man politically is to call him cold. But we do not understand that Mr. Fairbanks is politically dead.

The Thaw trial and its revelations might be regarded as a blessing should it result in nothing worse than the lengthening of the skirts of the chorus girls.

Voliva is finding out that running Zion City is not as easy as it looked to him when Prophet Dowie was managing things by the simple twist of the wrist.

An astronomer declares that he can tell us the weight of the stars. But he can't tell us what particular good it would do us to know the weight of the stars.

There are three more weeks of the present congress. But three weeks won't seem long to people who do not depend wholly upon congress for their amusement.

Mrs. Mary Lease says that man has been very little good since Adam. Perhaps Adam would not have been any too good had his wife gone on the lecture platform.

Although she never joined the philanthropists' union, Mrs. Russell Sage doesn't feel that duty demands of her to work more than eight hours a day giving away her wealth.

The czar of Russia doesn't have to have his wife or one of the grand dukes tell him what would have happened had he been running for office at the recent election.

The Illinois legislature is to prohibit youths from smoking cigarets in public places. But under such a law will the rear side of a woodshed be recognized as a public place?

"I was once a child myself," says Senator Beveridge. And such a statement coming from a young man like Beveridge, seems more plausible than were it made by Senator Tom Platt.

A Philadelphia man wants a divorce because his wife would rather go shopping than eat. The wife can defeat him if she will only set up the plea that she is an average woman.

Mayor Tom Johnson questions the motives back of Mr. Rockefeller's $32,000,000 gift to education. But the mayor doesn't go to the extreme of suspecting the oil king of a desire to run for office.

We have our opinion of the legislator who has endeavored to have a law enacted limiting a woman to two hats a year. But in his case our opinion would seem weak and insipid alongside that of the average woman.

### THE WORK OF AGITATORS.

The conference between the President and the San Francisco officials, it is believed, will result in a satisfactory settlement of the dispute over the admission of Japanese pupils to the San Francisco schools. The attitude of the authorities of that city is so clearly antagonistic to the liberal policy of this country in its treatment of the aliens who seek a home here, and so irritating to the administration in its aim to sustain friendly relations with Japan, that President Roosevelt has deemed it necessary to point out to these obstreperous officials the folly of their course.

There is no disposition on the part of the President to permit an invasion by Japanese coolies. He is as anxious to exclude them as is the most radical member of the Exclusion League, but he cannot understand, nor can other Americans who have looked the facts squarely in the face, how the admission of Japanese children between 7 and 15 years of age to the public schools constitutes a menace to the morals of those schools, as the agitators boldly and positively assert.

The truth is, the affair is a tempest in a teapot raised by professional politicians for their own selfish interests. They created consternation at the outset by making public an exaggerated statement of conditions. After Secretary Metcalfe had investigated the situation and reported the facts to the President, matters took a different turn. Mr. Metcalfe found that there were very few Japanese in the public schools, and most of these were of tender age. All were ambitious to learn the English language and no complaints were made of their conduct. Instead of finding any evidence of demoralization in the schools on account of these little foreigners, Mr. Metcalfe ascertained that they were bright, intelligent, industrious pupils, eager to learn and quick to assimilate.

When he came to inquire into the origin of the protest, he found an organization of politicians, whose sole aim was to capture the labor vote, and who conceived this plan of agitation as a means to this end. It was explained to the labor leaders that these youthful Japanese would rapidly become skilled competitors and would demoralize the labor market. That was enough to enlist the co-operation of organized labor, and out of this has developed the present ruction. Sensational newspapers, instead of patriotically seeking to allay groundless fears, have encouraged the agitation, and then utilized it as a basis for the claim that Japan was planning actual hostilities against this country. Fortunately the Japanese are wise enough to give such stories scant consideration. Likewise these people have confidence in President Roosevelt and realize that this government is not seeking to provoke a quarrel.

The conference now taking place in Washington will no doubt result satisfactorily, providing the officials from California exercise their common sense and are not influenced by the San Francisco politicians who see in a settlement of the question the defeat of their conspiracy. If there was any real merit in their contentions one might well question the wisdom of the President's interference, but, in view of the actual facts, we are led to inquire if there ought not to be some restrictions on men and newspapers who deliberately seek to involve the nation in a quarrel with another power.

### MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION.

John D. Rockefeller's gift of $32,000,000 to the General Education Board makes all other gifts recorded in history look small by comparison. He broke the record when he established the board and handed over $10,000,000 for distribution, but his later endowment dulls imagination.

There will be a variety of opinion concerning Mr. Rockefeller's newest philanthropy, just as there has been a variety of opinion concerning his previous philanthropies. There are people in the world who would advise the board to decline the offer on the ground that it involved the acceptance of "tainted money." Others, of broader views and more tolerant in their moral perception, contend that even if Mr. Rockefeller's wealth was acquired by questionable methods, there is no law whereby he can be compelled to disgorge, and no plan by which his "ill gotten" gains can be equitably redistributed. Consequently, it is the duty of those who are intrusted with his philanthropies to accept the funds and devote them to the purposes which he designates, because those purposes make for the uplifting of humanity. The cause of American education has been advanced materially through Mr. Rockefeller's earlier gifts, and now the General Board, with the additional $32,000,000 in its keeping, will be enabled to carry on the work in a still more liberal manner, assisting those worthy institutions that are struggling toward a firmer footing and enabling other more pretentious universities to expand in proportion to modern demands.

Granted that the Standard Oil magnate has been the personification of all that is sordid and merciless in the industrial world, he is setting an example in the matter of distributing his surplus that cannot fail to have a good influence in the world. If his contributions to charity and education are to be considered in the light of a "conscience fund," why should we cavil? Why should any Christian scoff at this very material evidence of repentance, if indeed there is need for repentance?

### WHAT IS OUR PROGRAM?

In one breath we are told that all this talk of trouble with Japan is the veriest bosh, and in the next it is stated that Secretary Metcalfe and the general board purpose consolidating the warships now in the Pacific under one command in order that we may not experience the fate of Russia whose navy was defeated in detail before the ships could be brought together in a fleet. If this country is at peace with the world, what is the occasion for this mobilization, why the necessity for making a naval demonstration?

We have little patience with those who make merchandise of war scares, but after all, the government cannot complain if sensational writers draw their deductions from unusual activity in naval circles. Surely if amicable relations exist between the United States and Japan, the maintenance of any considerable fleet in Pacific waters is bald extravagance and wholly at variance with the growing sentiment for universal disarmament. It is difficult to see how our delegates at the Hague conference can plead eloquently for international peace if at the same time all our energies at home are being expended on a big navy. We can go before that tribunal with more eloquence if we can show by our example that we are putting our theories into practice. If this plea for disarmament is not sincere, but merely intended as a diplomatic bluff to encourage negligence on the part of other nations, then it must follow that we have in mind a campaign of conquest against those nations that are deceived as to our object. Of course this view is all nonsense. Not even President Roosevelt, popular as he is, could precipitate this nation in a causeless war. The people simply would not have it, but very promptly would repudiate the leader responsible for it.

There may be good reason for maintaining an efficient navy on the Pacific, but that reason has not been made public. The government may have information which would convince any American of the necessity for preparedness, but there is nothing on the surface to indicate it. Without such information, any movement having for its purpose a showing of teeth is to be deplored. The nation making such a display is like an individual who is loudly boasting of his strength—looking for trouble and very apt to find it. This government cannot afford to play the braggart, and unless our interests are actually threatened, we hope that this talk of fleet mobilization will cease.

### A LESSON FOR THE "YELLOWS."

There is one yellow sheet that has met its just reward. The announcement of the suspension of the Atlanta News will be received with pleasure by everyone familiar with its record during the last few months.

More than any other agency, the News was responsible for the mob which disgraced Atlanta and resulted in the death of several citizens. It was the News that persisted in exaggerating information and moulded inconsequential incidents into aggravated assaults by colored men on white women. Its columns were lurid with the details of these assaults and where imagination failed in the body of the article, it made up in glaring head lines. Inevitably race prejudice was fanned into flame and irresponsible hoodlums found in the situation an apparently safe opportunity to start a riot.

Later, when passion had cooled and reason resumed its sway in Atlanta, investigation of the sensational stories published in the News revealed their falsity. Then the grand jury, impannelled to inquire into the causes leading to the riot, added its testimony and the eyes of the people were opened. There never was a more flagrant exhibition of newspaper influence, employed for a sinister purpose, and as the facts came to light, the indignation of citizens increased. Rapidly public opinion crystallized into open hostility to the publication that had been responsible for the outrage, the circulation disappeared and its suspension followed.

Yet the Atlanta News is not the only publication in this country that is inviting disaster. During the last few years we have been witnessing an era of newspaper depravity wherein truth and honor were sacrificed for sensation. Careful investigation will disclose that much of the unrest and discontent, wholly at variance with the general prosperity of the country, has been and is being incited by yellow journals. They may discontinue their unholy campaigns before there is an actual outbreak, but if they do not, they will meet the fate that befell their Atlanta prototype. The people are not always blind and once they realize that they have been used as dupes, they are quick for revenge.

### STEVENS AND THE CANAL.

The government has again delayed its final decision in the matter of the Panama canal contract. This time it is said because of new complications growing out of Chief Engineer Stevens' change of heart. At one time it will be remembered, Stevens favored the contract plan and his argument had much to do with converting the President, who at the outset was strongly of the opinion that the government should do the work.

Mr. Stevens is no longer a subordinate on the job, but the real head, and this improvement in his fortunes may have had its influence in weaning him from the contract program. At any rate it is asserted that he has threatened to resign if the actual work of construction is entrusted to private contractors. But suppose President Roosevelt yields to the chief engineer what assurance has he, after the work has been begun, that Stevens won't again change his mind just when an abandonment of federal operation cannot be accomplished without great cost?

If Mr. Stevens has waxed so important that his wishes must be consulted, it might be safer for the government to accept his resignation and select someone who will be more complaisant.

### NEW PENSION SERVICE LAW.

The new pension service bill which has passed both branches of congress and only awaits the President's signature to become a law, will give to the veterans of the civil war many thousands of dollars in excess of what is now paid them by the government. While the new bill does not entitle more soldiers to pensions it increases the sums paid to those now receiving aid. Laws previously passed entitled soldiers disabled during the war to pensions and later its provisions were extended to the older soldiers even though they were not disabled. The idea of congress was that after a man reaches sixty-two years his age at least partially disables him and he can do less manual labor than formerly, so the schedule was arranged for those who had served ninety days or more in the war: Sixty-two years, $6 a month; 65 years, $8 a month; 68 years, $10 a month; 70 years, $12 a month. These sums have now been increased under the new law as follows: Sixty-two years, $12 a month; 70 years, $15 a month; 75 years, $20 a month.

The increase proposed by the new bill requires no examination to prove disability, for the question of disability does not enter into these pensions. The soldier is entitled to the increase by the mere fact of service. Widows and orphans are not affected by the new law, neither are those soldiers who on account of disabilities are already receiving larger sums than is provided by this recent measure, as they will, of course, continue to receive the larger amounts to which they are entitled. The new law simply adds to what the veterans already receive on account of age.

The new law will meet with general approval for the country feels that too much cannot be done for the men who offered themselves as a sacrifice for the perpetuity of the Union.

### RELIABILITY AT THE REINS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer declares with some fervor that the Republican party did not make the propitious conditions of the last decade but simply jumped into the chariot at an opportune moment. The Enquirer deserves credit for its extraordinary perspicacity and we doubt if any Republican will care to enter into serious argument with it over its proposition.

It so happens, however, that much depends on the driver whether or not your chariot makes a safe journey and about one trip under Democratic guidance has been enough to convince the people that that party is not to be trusted with the reins. Possibly the country would have been equally prosperous if a Democrat had occupied the presidential chair during the last decade but the voters were not willing to run the risk. And they have nothing to regret.

### INDIANA ACTS.

The Indiana senate passed a bill raising the liquor tax in that state to $1,000 a year, the same as it is in Ohio. The bill passed the upper house by a decisive vote, and there is little question that it will become a law. In fact the sentiment for the increased tax is so strong throughout the state, that there is some discussion as to making it more than a thousand. The action of the Ohio legislature a year ago is largely responsible for the step now being taken by Indiana. That state, like Ohio, has its stringent local option laws and now its increase in the tax shows that it is keeping step with the progress in temperance legislation.

### AMERICAN DEFILEMENT.

What a god send to the country if, after Thaw had shot Sanford White, he had completed the job by killing himself! The removal of these two men would have been a trifling loss compared with the damage which has been done society by the publication of the mass of filth emanating from this scandal. Even the barest details are sickening, but when the great newspaper associations undertake to carry full reports of this notorious murder, we begin to think that the occasion is ripe for social reformation. Not even the Romans, in the extremity of their decadence, could have afforded a more pitiable spectacle than we are now furnishing the world. The very air we breathe seems fouled with the rottenness of the Thaw case.

### DEFEAT OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Result of reballoting in Germany has accentuated the overthrow of socialism, that party having dropped from third to fifth place in the matter of representation in the reichstag. Emperor William is overjoyed over the victory achieved by the government and more especially so because the battle was won by an appeal to the patriotism of the people. Chancellor Von Buelow comes in for a large share of congratulations and is being highly complimented for his judgment in placing reliance on the voice of the people. Had the vote gone against him, his retirement must have speedily followed. In a word, therefore, he risked his political fortunes on the issue.

But the chancellor has not yet reached smooth water. There are rapids ahead. The government's colonial policy has been indorsed by the electors and will be approved by the great majority of the reichstag, but it is scarcely probable that there will be the same line-up on all the legislation to which the government is committed. Hence it will require tact on Von Buelow's part to form coalitions from the various groups on the several subjects of sufficient strength to carry out the great national program. The campaign promises to be an active one, for it is Von Buelow's ambition to make his triumph complete, and it may not prove as difficult as it looks, for no one can prophesy the extent of a great political reaction.

### CRIMINAL SUGGESTION.

In conversation with the editor of the Wall Street Journal, a supreme court justice, who has had wide experience in criminal cases, says a majority of crimes are the result of evil suggestion and that an overwhelming percentage of all the crimes committed in New York and other cities are by persons under twenty-five years of age, an age most susceptible to the power of suggestion. The justice maintains that the wide publicity given to such cases as that of Thaw must necessarily be responsible for much crime.

In commenting on the statement of the judge the Wall Street Journal says:

The part of the newspapers in expanding the power of evil suggestion contained in the Thaw case is certainly not creditable to journalism. A fair, moderate record of crimes must necessarily appear in the press, as a part of the news of the day. But the columns of description and pictures and interviews devoted to this Thaw case are scandalous and harmful to the last degree. It is impossible to estimate the amount of crime for which the newspapers engaged in the work of exploiting the Thaw case are responsible. It is through newspaper publicity that evil suggestion does its widest work.

The Blade heartily agrees with its New York contemporary. Crimes and trials of criminals cannot and should not be entirely suppressed by the daily newspapers, but to spread on the details and fill page after page with pictures and description, making both as sensational as possible, is, as the Wall Street Journal says, scandalous and harmful and is in itself injurious to public morals. Magnifying the bad and minimizing the good lead to more crime, and the daily papers are assuming a grave responsibility when they feature, day after day, the acts of the criminal world.

By skimping along without oysters and a few other luxuries, Mr. Rockefeller has been enabled to make a little gift of $32,000,000 to the cause of education. It pays to live frugally.

Someone has asked the question why it is that pavements in front of the saloons are always cleared up first after a snow storm? Perhaps it's because early customers do not care to come out of a saloon and be confronted with the tracks they made going in.

## STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The oldest man in public life in the United States is Senator Edmund Winston Pettus, of Alabama, who will soon be eighty-six years of age. He is also assurred of a longer term of office than any other senator, having been re-elected for a term of six years beginning in March, 1909. If he lives to serve out his term he will be nearly ninety-five years old. Senator Pettus was born two months after the death of Napoleon, during the "era of good feeling" while James Monroe was President of the United States. This was before the admission of Missouri to the Union, and only two years after his own state of Alabama was created. He was five years old when Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died. He has watched the quadrennial battles of presidential elections sixteen times since he reached his majority, and he has seen the Union double in size from twenty-three states to forty-six.

Senator Pettus was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, he rode horseback to California with the "forty-niners," and was advanced from the rank of major to that of brigadier general in the Confederate army. He was admitted to the bar at Gainesville, Alabama, when he became twenty-one years of age. At this time Texas was an independent republic, California was a part of Mexico, and Great Britain was disputing the American claim to the Oregon country. Andrew Jackson was then supreme in politics, and was yet to succeed in making Polk president of the United States.

The last time Senator Pettus was re-elected to the senate the Alabama legislature unanimously set aside a law as old as the state, which requires that a senator shall appear before the legislature in person to accept election. The legislators were not inclined to require their aged senator to make the trip in the dead of winter. Alabama loves him as it would a father, and his affection for his state is paternal and unbounded. His wife died last year after a happy married life of sixty-five years.

Miss Mary N. Murfree, the brilliant novelist who is known as Charles Egbert Craddock, has had some amusing experiences with the unlettered mountain people of the south. Some of these mountaineers are unbelievably ignorant of either sacred or profane history. On one occasion when Miss Murfree stopped at a wayside house for a glass of water, she found a party of old women stolidly engaged in patching clothes. With characteristic hospitality they asked her to be seated and rest herself before continuing on her journey. A few questions made it plain to Miss Murfree that the old women were hopelessly ignorant, so she told them the story of the crucifixion. As she surmised there was not a gleam of recognition as she told the simple tale, but its pathos almost moved one of her listners to tears. "You say they done him like that fur nothin' more'n jest tryin' to save 'em?" she asked anxiously. "Yes," said Miss Murfree. Then the old woman leaned over, stroked the novelist's knee, and said: "Well, stranger, let us hope that hit ain't so."

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is a familiar figure as he walks about Washington for his recreation. He has white hair, white whiskers, and glowing pink cheeks. It would be hard to find a more perfect picture of health. To a newspaper man who remarked that he approached a great inventor with some trepidation, Mr. Bell replied: "My hat is off to newspaper men as the greatest inventors of the age." He then told a story to illustrate the necessity of keeping a new idea a profound secret. Some years ago Mr. Bell placed a sealed package in the Smithsonian Institution containing a mechanical contrivance the nature of which he was not ready to make public. The greatest curiosity prevailed as to the character of the new invention.

Finally a newspaper man wrote an article saying that the mysterious package contained an attachment for the telephone which would enable its users to see each other at any distance. The news of the marvel flew all over the world. Immediately thereafter two celebrated English scientists came out in indignant interviews declaring that Mr. Bell had stolen their idea. Then an American scientific journal gravely announced that a young inventor of New York had filed the specifications for such a contrivance in their office long before the sealed package had been placed in the Smithsonian Institution. When he had time to get his breath and make a reply to the numerous charges, Mr. Bell explained that his package at the Institution did not contain a long-distance seeing apparatus, and furthermore that he had never thought of such a thing. Although many years have passed, none of the outraged English and American inventors have ever come forward with the invention which they claimed had been stolen from them.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, who recently figured in the lime light as a vigorous, but unsuccessful exponent of diplomacy, has had other fads besides politics. She is a woman of unbounded energy, and applies herself with much zeal to whatever she goes in for. Before her marriage to Mr. Storer she was Mrs. George Ward Nichols, of Cincinnati, and one of her early ambitions was to initiate Americans into the delights of the French Salon. She pressed the unwilling Mr. Nichols into service, and they had "regular evenings devoted to art." While she did not meet with the measure of success she had anticipated, it can be said that it was due to her efforts that the first specimens of Rookwood pottery were made in the United States. Wherever the "female ambassadress" went in her diplomatic journeys she continued her quest for pottery of rare coloring and delicate line, and she now has the most remarkable collection in America.

## MAN AND HIS WAYS

Few people are aware that the king is a devotee of the camara, and that he seldom goes abroad without taking it and making a number of exposures. His majesty's camera is such a tiny affair that few people have ever noticed it. It is almost too small for practical purposes, but the pictures taken by it are always carefully enlarged to a uniform size, and are then nearly as good as if taken direct by a big camera.—Tit-Bits.

Walter Pater has been quoted recently as having said, when urged by friends to read the Story of an African Farm: "No doubt you are right, but I do not suppose that I shall ever read it." The same remark attributed to him, but with reference to Kipling's works, is mentioned by Mr. Benson in his Life of Walter Pater. The author of Marius the Epicurean, being extremely solicitous to perfect his style, and nervous lest it should suffer, was fearful that his methods might become warped by the reading of a later and perhaps more vigorous kind of writing. When Kipling, therefore, came into repute with his Plain Tales from the Hills and Pater was urged to read the new man's work he declined, not from lack of interest, but because he preferred to go on writing undisturbed in his own way.—Harper's Weekly.

One of Secretary Moody's classmates at Cambridge has contributed to the Albany Journal a poem in which are recounted the statesman's deeds of valor on the baseball field, and wherein praise for his service to the country in curbing the Standard Oil and other trusts is given lavishly. The opening stanza of this epic is as follows:

"You're a big man, ain't you, Moody,
'Fore all the world paradin'?
To me like yesterday it seems
When we went to New Haven."

We are informed that Mr. Moody played on the Harvard freshman nine in 1873, but unfortunately we can find no record of the things he did to Yale on the occasion referred to in the poem. Let us hope that he made a hit every time he went to bat and that he may continue to "line 'em out" whenever he has occasion to take his stand at the plate. If Moody can exhibit such strength as a trust buster as his former Harvard classmate has shown as a poet, we may be sure it will go hard with the Standard Oil company and the other great corporations that he may see fit to get after. The poet who can make "paradin'" rhyme with "New Haven" must be stronger than an ox.—Chicago Record-Herald.

# The Responsibilities of Charity

**Ex-President Cleveland's Views on the Obligations and Relations of Individuals to Charitable Work.**

BY GROVER CLEVELAND.

When the first murderer exclaimed, "Am I my brother's keeper?" he was heedless of the fact that his questioner was his all-seeing Creator who knew his heart and knew his crime. This impudent and futile attempt to mislead the limitless knowledge of God was made at a time when men were few upon the face of the earth, and when their wants were simple and abundantly supplied on every hand directly by divine beneficence. There was then no question of the equal distribution of benefits, nor of equal opportunity; nor was there any place for charity in the world.

God has ordained that with the multiplication of the human race there should be a stupendous multiplication of human struggle. It is not without His notice that the millions of earth are now jostling each other in the conflict for advantage, nor is He unmindful of those who complacently attribute their success in the strife to the survival of the fittest. It has also been within His purpose that, with all this, the wants of men should wondrously increase. But we should never for a moment forget that however much man's condition may have changed, God is still unchangeable, that His nature and attributes remain the same, and that His laws have not in the least been modified or relaxed. These laws He has applied to present conditions by decreeing that the intensity of man's contest for acquisition should be tempered by a recognition of man's interdependence, and that with the vast increase of human needs, those who in the rush of life are downtrodden or languish in sickness or affliction by the wayside, shall know the ministrations of sweet charity.

As often as the poor and needy are wisely and properly fed and clothed, not only is human want and misery relieved, and God's law of charity obeyed, but the grateful sentiment and the renewed interest in life aroused among the beneficiaries, together with the stimulation of sympathetic feeling among the benefactors brings them all within a closer brotherhood of good citizenship.

As often as the sordidness of employers or the reckless selfishness and indifference of parent are routed in the battle against the wicked abuses of child labor, not only are careless mirth and cheerful health, the gifts of God stolen from childhood, restored to the children of our land, but the nation regains the assurance that the embryo citizens thus redeemed will in due time be found among its sturdy, wholesome and contented supporters.

As often as sad-faced and forlorn orphans are gladdened by tenderness and wisely fostered and cared for, not only is the Father of the fatherless well pleased, but our country gains, by so much as the promise of future thrift and usefulness is better than the degradation and vice threatened by the neglect of evilly surrounded orphanage.

As often as the dependent insane and mentally defective are humanely and kindly restrained, not only is the requirement placed upon those who have the least claim to charitable disposition fulfilled and these unfortunates saved from the hopelessness of incurability, but society is protected against irresponsible tragedy and the country is given the only chance it can have for the restoration and improvement of submerged reason to sanity and mental strength.

As often as those who for transgression of the law have become convicted criminals, are made to feel that they have not been inexorably condemned to lifelong ostracism and resentment, and that a kindly hand awaits any effort of theirs for self-reformation, not only will those who benevolently aid and encourage them, be rewarded by an approving conscience, but they will save to the state many who can serve it well, and will protect it from those who, once disgraced, are easily driven by intolerance and angry neglect to a continuance in evil doing.

I have not attempted to recapitulate here all the objects that befit charitable and benevolent efforts. Many others will be easily recalled. The relations between such efforts and the public weal is made impressively apparent by the universality of the imposition of our state and local authorities in furtherance of the good work.

While the aprpopriation of public funds in this direction is responsive to the best and most civilizing sentiment of our people, its complete justification depends upon the theory that such charitable work clearly subserves public interests.

**Personal Responsibility.**

In a sense all that is done in discharge of duty, whether done by individuals or through governmental agencies, representing us all, may be said to rest in personal responsibility, and may be traced to one source—a recognition of the fact that in the field of charity we are our brothers' keepers. At the same time we should by no means give entrance to the idea that any action of public instrumentalities can absolve us from the exclusively individual obligation we owe to charity—always present and never escapable save through full, complete and conscientious performance. The field is so large, the work is constantly pressing, and none of us can secure acquittance without personal service.

Those who lead the forces of benevolence and charity in an organized way are entitled to the support and encouragement of all who recognize the obligations of human brotherhood; and I believe that brotherly love is a sentiment kept warm in the hearts of a vast majority of the American people. No better proof of this can be furnished than the tremendous outburst of relief that has just now followed the ravages of earthquake and fire on our Pacific coast.

And yet I fear it must be confessed that this sentiment of brotherly love is not universally manifested in the practical, constant and habitual way that it ought to be. The poor are always with us, the needs of the unfortunate are daily and hourly before us, and what may be called current distress is constantly at our doors.

**Charitable Obligations.**

I am by no means entirely out of sympathy with those who fear and lament the conditions which are often to accompany the accumulation of vast fortunes among our people. At the same time, I have no cause of quarrel with justly acquired wealth. It would certainly be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that every good cause, however elevating and free from sordid motives it may be, must not less than purely material enterprise make a place in its calculations for financial aid.

This suggests the question of the individual contribution of money for charitable and benevolent purposes. It is far from my design to justify the wealthy who allow themselves, in their fretful anxiety for accumulation, to neglect their charitable obligations; and yet I am convinced that in a large majority of cases these, our countrymen, have not permitted the last spark of brotherly love to die in their hearts. As for those who have deliberately kept laid up in a napkin that which should be accounted for to charity, I am willing to leave them to the unrepealed condemnation which Christ's parable taught would be visited upon the faithless steward.

I have sometimes wondered if those active in charitable work fully appreciate how extensively, under the guise of charity, schemes are put on foot that are either so illegitimately related to charitable affairs or so unimportant and impractical, as to abundantly excuse a denial of their appeal for aid; and I often feel it is not realized as it should be in charitable circles that these schemes are presented so constantly and with such importunity, and so often prove to be unworthy, disappointing or faddish, as to perplex and discourage those willing to give to genuine and sensibly organized charity. It is thus that quite frequently all charitable movements are in the minds of those willing to give, discredited or prejudiced. Even benevolent enterprises, entirely worthy in their purposes, have become so numerous that no one can be expected to contribute to them all, and in no case should those which only represent fads or whims and distorted ideas of benevolence, mistaken by kindhearted promoters for genuine charitable impulse, be allowed to crowd out or place those which are beyond doubt meritorious and are organized on a broad, practical and effective basis.

We naturally lament any lack of generous, cheerful giving for the cause of charity, but let us not entirely forget that consistent and satisfactory giving is not wholly free from perplexity. I believe that thousands of our generous-inclined people would be glad to be taught how to give and how to be protected against mistakes in giving.

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## Current Events.

Italian in New York shoots into gang of tormentors, killing two and wounding two others.

Newly elected German reichstag is declared to be strongly for the agrarian high protective tariff.

New gerrymander of Iowa congressional districts may cause three members to lose seats next election.

Three are killed and five are injured when a Great Western train strikes a box car at German Valley, Ill.

The Illinois senate passes a bill prohibiting boys under 18 years old from smoking cigarets in any public place.

Mutiny takes place as result of feud on United States cruiser Tennessee and master at arms may die of wounds.

Committee of Massachusetts house recommend that "blue laws" be modified and that games on Sunday be allowed.

Dr. H. A. Weil, friend of Senator La Follette, is appointed United States marshal for Eastern district of Wisconsin.

W. J. Oliver resubmits bid for constructing Panama canal, with list of associates and stockholders in new company.

The Illinois senate committee on judiciary goes on record against capital punishment, but finally votes to delay the matter.

Japan asks permission to decorate American ambassadors and legation attaches for services rendered during the war with Russia.

President to call a halt in the flood of private pension bills, believing that the new service pension law meets all requirements needed.

Bill to prohibit corporations from contributing to campaign expenses of candidates or political parties is favorably reported on in the Iowa legislature.

Administration ire is roused by Olney letter upholding California view of the Japanese trouble, which, it is declared, may hinder treaty negotiations.

Mayor Becker, of Milwaukee, in an address to the Hardware Dealers' association, declares Milwaukee is a free city and no longer prey of corporations.

Contradictory testimony is the feature of the senate investigation into the Brownsville "riot," for ousted soldiers disagree in their versions of the affair.

Aero club of America plans to offer a huge prize for an aeroplane which can make the trip from New York to Chicago with not more than ten stops.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, says in an interview at New York that all railroads soon will have to advance freight rates because of the high cost of labor.

Bill to tax incomes and shift a large part of the burden of supporting the nation from the shoulders of the poor to those of the rich is introduced in the French chamber of deputies.

Chief Engineer Stevens is anxious to dig the Panama canal himself and may resign if work is given to contractors. President postpones decison on Oliver proposal for two weeks.

J. Ross Clark, director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road, tells the interstate commerce commission that Harriman interests "held the road up" for half its stock.

Munkacsy's famous paintings, "Christ Before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary," are rescued from a fire which destroys the home of John Wanamaker in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Awakening of European markets to sensational Russian situation sends wheat to highest price since October. Oats make further gains, while corn holds its own and provisions decline.

E. E. Harriman returns to his business in New York after having been absent six weeks on account of illness, cracks jokes at the interstate commerce commission and discusses the market outlook.

Americans abroad revile their own land, but it is the finest country in the world, and its women are especially remarkable, says Prince Mohomet Aga Khan of Persia, on sailing from New York after a tour of this country.

Paterson, N. J., justice of the peace who prosecuted Italian lawbreakers is injured by the explosion of an infernal machine, and is believed to be dying. His son is blown through a window, but is not hurt seriously.

Lake Geneva girl who confessed to having been implicated in robberies is released at Kenosha, Wis., on the ground that she was hypnotized by the man said to have been responsible for the crimes and was unable to resist him.

Bill to prohibit the wearing of tights on the stage in Wisconsin unless covered by a skirt extending at least four inches below the knees is introduced in the state legislature as a result of revelations of the Thaw murder trial.

Palaces to cost more than $20,000,000 will be erected in upper Fifth avenue, New York city, within the next year or two, and many famous families are living or intend to make their homes in the street, which is called "Billionaire Row."

State Superintenden of Insurance Otto Kelsey, of New York, is involved into an investigation ordered by the attorney general into the question of what became of $570,000 of the assets of the Republic Savings and Loan association, of which Mr. Kelsey was a receiver.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, on the witness stand in New York, tells the story of her life, relating the wrongs she suffered at the hands of Stanford White, the love and kindness of Harry Thaw, and the happenings of the fatal night on the Madison Square Roof Garden when she was avenged by three pistol shots.

## FOXES TREATED KINDLY

### Maine Farmers Find More Money in Selling Than in Killing Them.

Within the last two years the practice of digging young foxes from their dens in the spring and rearing them in captivity until the following autumn and then selling them to owners of preserves and large country estates has developed into a profitable industry.

At the start the business was conducted by taxidermists, who received as much as $15 or $20 for a pair of healthy young foxes. They were able to buy the foxes for from $1 to $1.50. The taxidermists were able to make from 500 to 1,000 per cent profit at the business until October, 1905, when the Sun published an account of the fox-breeding establishment of Elijah Norton, of Foxcroft, Me., in which it was stated that Mr. Norton was filling orders for the young of common red foxes at the rate of $20 and $25 a pair, and that he had orders booked for three years ahead.

Since then there has been a great change in the sentiments of the country people who live among foxes. In northern Hancock county, where big and ruddy foxes have been abundant for years, and where men with trained hounds have been able to earn good incomes from hunting foxes for their pelts, the announcement led to the abandonment of hunting with dogs and the adoption of conciliatory measures toward the wild foxes, as if the people had received a sudden awakening. If a farmer sees a fox lurking about his hen-pens in the early morning he no longer rushes indoors for his dogs and gun. Instead he hunts up cold meat and scraps of food and strews them about the premises for the purpose of toling Reynard nearer to the home.

One result is that nearly all the hens and turkeys of Dedham which have been permitted to roam at large have been gathered in by foxes, and many back fields and pasture lots are strewn with feathers from the unfortunate birds. Instead of bewailing their misfortunes and asking the legislature to place heavy bounties upon the heads of all foxes found at large the losers seem contented and are planning to get their money back next spring, when they shall go forth with spades and picks and dig the precious young foxes from under the frozen ground of the woodlands and pastures.

As a result of developing the new industry the neighbors have become jealous and watchful of one another, every man suspecting his rival of knowing the location of more fox burrows than he is willing to admit. Owners of wooded and unproductive tracts where foxes are presumed to have dug holes have posted their holdings with notices warning all and sundry concerning the legal penalties which may be invoked in case foxes are sought on the premises.

The man or boy who discovers an inhabited fox hole in the woods or in a crevice of a hillside ledge preserves his secret as closely as if he had opened a new gold mine. Three boys who reside in the town have earned enough money to buy their winter clothing by selling the secrets of new fox burrows to the hunters.—Dedham (Me.) Cor. New York Sun.

A man never fully realizes how homely he really is until he has his picture taken in a group.—Montreal Star.

## SINKING INDIANA LAND

### Railroads Have Hard Work Preserving Grade.

A report has been received in Chicago that a constantly sinking depression 1,000 feet wide, running north and south through Lake county, Ind., which already has cost three railway companies thousands of dollars, has begun to droop worse than ever, says the Chicago News.

The latest downward movement of this mysterious sinkhole was observed early in the week by employes of the Erie railroad at the point where that line crosses the strip. Hundreds of thousands of tons of gravel and earth have been dumped into the crevice which continues for a distance of twenty feet on each side of the track, but the depression is now lower than ever, and the engineering department is baffled.

The sinking of the earth at this point is an annual event, and has occurred about this time of year since the first railroad line pierced the region twenty-five years ago. It is believed that some subterraneon cataclysm takes place in December which weakens the crust and causes it to sink under the weight of the heavy steam trains. So serious is the condition that trains are compelled to slow down in passing over it.

The Panhandle and Indiana Harbor railroads also have suffered from this "bottomless pit," the influence of which apparently reaches about fifteen miles north and south. It was stated by an official of the Indiana Harbor line today that since they have erected a fifteen-foot embankment across the strip the tracks have not sunk, although depressions are noticed in the low land surrounding for a distance of 1,000 feet.

The strip begins about eight miles east of Lake Michigan at the termination of the watershed and the northern limits of a region of low swamp land

# WATCHES

**The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.**

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

**All Watches are sent by registered mail.**

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

**Men's Watches**

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works .....$12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works .....$14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works .....$10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works .....$12.50

**Nickel Silver Cases**

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works .....$5.30

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works .....$6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works .....$6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works .....$8.75

**Ladies' 6 Size**

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$12.50

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$12.25

**Ladies' O Size**

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$14.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$16.50

**Ladies' 3-O Size**

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works .....$18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works .....$15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works .....$13.75

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## Cut Paper Patterns

**PARIS PATTERNS.**

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

**BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.**

**Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

**Ladies' Jumper or Guimpe Waist, Slipped on Over the Head.—Paris Pattern No. 1806.—All Seams Allowed.**

The jumper is exceedingly popular in all sorts of pretty stuffs and often matches

special skirts. It slips on over the head and is worn with guimpes made with or without sleeves.

A charming model for embroidered or lace flouncings is here illustrated. It shows the fronts and backs separating in V fashion from the belt and connected by strips of insertion. This is lovely with silk or lingerie frocks.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jumper, as illustrated needs 3½ yards of flouncing 14 inches wide, 1⅛ yards of insertion 2 inches wide for the straps and 8½ yards of edging to trim. Or, of one material, it requires 2¼ yards 20 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 1 yard 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Tailored Shirt Waist, With a Removable Chemisette.—Paris Pattern No. 1776.—All Seams Allowed.**

This is a smart looking shirt that is wonderfully becoming to athletic types and is a popular model among equestriennes. It is always severely tailored, and linens, madras and heavy shirtings are its preferred materials. The fronts open to the bust in V effect over a re-

movable shield that is finished with a stock having little turn-overs; and a four-in-hand scarf in plain, plaid, striped or figured silk in any becoming color is usually worn. A lapel collar, broad at the ends, finishes the neck of the shirt, and the closing is made with button-holes and large white pearl buttons. The shirt sleeves are made with two-button stiff cuffs. It is a smart fancy to have the tie and belt match.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 4½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Shirtwaist, With Pompadour Yoke—Paris Pattern No. 1770—All Seams Allowed.**

A fancy Pompadour yoke gives the note of distinction to this charming shirtwaist, which also affords splendid possibilities for elaborate hand-embroidery, motifs applied or inset, or some individual scheme of decoration on the broad panel-

like part of the front. The yoke and stock collar are of all-over lace and the rest of the waist of pale rose taffeta, and the modish touch of black is introduced by narrow black velvet ribbon arranged in two rows to follow the lower outline of the yoke and in one row along the edges of the little turn-over cuffs. A black velvet ribbon belt is worn. Two wide outward-turning tucks taken up in each shoulder close to the sleeves give long-shoulder lines, the fulness being taken up in gathers at the belt. The back is tucked straight down at each side of the closing and is smooth fitting. The sleeves are gathered at the top and are sewed in vertical tucks from wrist nearly to elbow.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist requires 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Child's Empire Dress, With a Separate Guimpe.—Paris Pattern No. 1771.—All Seams Allowed.**

Empire styles are extremely popular for the little ones and are among the simplest and most picturesque of the season's fashions in children's wear. The short body extending only a little below the arm's eyes is made without sleeves and with a low round neck; and to it the full straight skirt is gathered. In this instance the dress is made of corn-colored taffeta with a row of black velvet ribbon about the neck and arm's eyes and over the joining of the body and skirt, a rosette

of the ribbon being tacked at the left side of the front. The effect is wonderfully pretty.

A white silk mull guimpe, with long full sleeves shirred in a frill at the wrists is worn with the dress. It is gathered at the neck in front and plain at the top in the back, and a tape in a casing regulates the fulness at the waist.

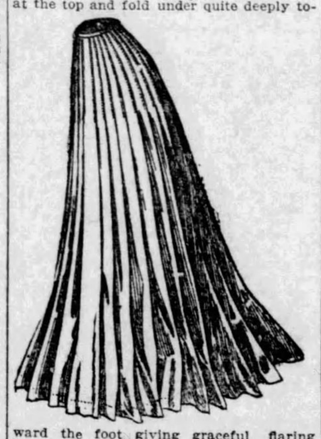
Blurred figured silks, lawns and dimities are lovely for these little dresses. Plain goods are very pretty with flowered ribbon decorations.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years, the dress needs 2¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅜ yards 42 inches wide, and the guimpe will need 2¼ yards 20 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Nine-Gored Kilt-Plaited Skirt—Paris Pattern No. 1804—All Seams Allowed.**

The skirt here illustrated is a nine-gored plaited model and is an exceedingly good style for pongees, India and China silks, light-weight cloths and woolens and also for linens and muslins. The gores are planned so that the plaits are shallow at the top and fold under quite deeply to-



ward the foot giving graceful flaring lines and the desirable close adjustment about the hips. The plaits are stitched down to a modish distance below the hipline and are well pressed to retain their folds all the way to the edge of the hem.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt needs 15 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 8¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 7¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 6⅝ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Misses' Double-Breasted Tucked Shirt Waist, With Removable Chemisette and With Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves.—Paris Pattern No. 1775.—All Seams Allowed.**

One of the smart shirts among the tailor-mades is here shown made of Irish linen. The fronts close in double-breasted fashion and are rolled back above the closing in triangular revers, leaving a V opening at the neck that is filled in by a removable chemisette of all-over embroidery. The chemisette is finished with

a standing collar. Tucks stitched to several inches below the shoulder seam contribute pretty fulness that is adjusted to suit the figure, the fronts being left free. Several small tucks are stitched straight down the center of the back, which is gathered at the belt. The sleeves may be in three-quarter length with wide armbands or in full length with deep close cuffs.

In silks, flannels, nun's veiling, linen, madras and all the seasonable shirtings, the shirt will make up modishly. Four-in-hand scarfs and belts to match are smart with these shirts.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the waist needs 4 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

## KAISER'S SON A STUDENT

### August Wilhelm to Be Wed Away From School.

London, Feb. 9.—A Berlin correspondent writes that the Kaiser's decision to marry off his son, Prince August Wilhelm, at the early age of 19, has caused some surprise. It is to the motherly anxiety of the empress that the match is due.

The bride-elect is her majesty's niece, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksberg, who is 17 years old. She has the reputation of being a very charming, simple mannered girl. She has been very simply and carefully brought up and is an excellent hausfrau and a good cook.

The prince will not have a menage of extraordinary dimensions. The kaiser has six sons to provide for, and he cannot afford to be too generous. His majesty's fondness of display and the enormous cost of his many journeys tax his civil list to the uttermost. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he was seriously embarrassed financially. The aid of Baron von Blaichroder, the famous Berlin banker, had to be called in to put things straight.

Baron von Bleichroder made a temporary advance of one or two million marks ($250,000 to $500,000) and went into the whole question of royal expenditures. He put matters upon a better footing than before. The death of Empress Frederick later eased the situation considerably.

Of all the kaiser's sons Prince August Wilhelm is the most studious and the fondest of literature and art. Since he left the military school at Ploen, where his brothers were educated, he has had little time to devote himself to study. His two trimesters at the Bonn university barely sufficed for him to attend a score of lectures. Then came a rapid tour of the museums and picture galleries of Italy with a tutor.

The prince desired to return to the university for at least a couple of years, but his marriage, which will take place in May, will put an end to this. Drilling a squadron will be his fate instead.

## HAYTI AND GERMANY CLASH

### Relations Are Strained and Trouble May Ensue.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Feb. 11.—The relations between the governments of Hayti and Germany are strained owing to the refusal of the German bankers, Herman & Co., by direction of the court of Port-au-Prince, to return to the Haytian government large sums of money alleged to have been obtained fraudulently. Among the alleged transactions of Herman & Co. with the Haytian government was one which is said to have proved favorable to the government. This was concluded by the Haytian minister of finance, the German legation and Herman & Co. The German minister demanded that this transaction, as well as others be annulled, but the Haytian government, in terms which the German minister deemed offensive, refused to acquiesce. The German minister at the same time demanded the withdrawal of the phrase objected to. This also was refused.

Fears are entertained here of grave complications ensuing.

## AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

### $100,000,000 Worth Manufactured Last Year.

### Patent Office Almost Swamped With Applications for Automobile Improvements.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Has the automobile come to stay? If it is a fad, as some think, then it is the most expensive craze ever known in history. If it is permanent, as others think, then it has had the most phenomenal growth in its years of infancy ever known in any business, not even excepting the telephone. Americans have spent a quarter of a billion dollars on automobiles in the last seven years, and the factories are now hopelessly behind with their orders.

The value of the automobiles manufactured in this country last year is estimated to be $100,000,000. The value of horse-drawn vehicles made during the same period is estimated at $116,000,000. On this showing the motorist has almost caught up with the horse, as far as the interests of manufactures are concerned. These are the facts that make enthusiastic prophets declare that the horse will be relegated to the bridle path and the field.

Exponents of the automobile claim that it is destined to supplant the horse in local commerce, even as the railroad and the trolley car have eliminated him as an agent in long distance transportation. Among the numerous reasons given for this claim are that a motor wagon will convey a larger load a greater distance than a horse can pull it; it is available for work at all hours; it is not subject to fatigue; it requires no food, no lodging, and can be repaired after any accident aside from one amounting to total destruction. It requires less room, can be moved backward as well as forward, neither contracts nor distributes disease, and leaves no filth in the street.

Express companies have adopted the automobile for local delivery purposes, and beer wagons are now being driven by motor in nearly every city; department stores are using them to deliver parcels, and since the Baltimore experiment proved so satisfactory, the United States government is buying automobiles for use in collecting mails. The city of Cleveland has purchased eight motor cars for use in its municipal department, and Marion county, Indiana, has advertised for a $3,000 automobile dray to be used in hauling material for repairing county roads. Even farmers in the northwest are beginning to use horseless farm wagons.

M. Faroux, a French statistician, who is regarded as the supreme authority on automobile matters, says that about 550,000 motor cars have been manufactured in the nine years since the experiment of self-propelled road vehicles first succeeded. These machines sold for more than a billion dollars. Until a year ago France, the pioneer, led the world in the production of the horseless vehicle. Now the United States has taken the lead. According to M. Faroux, the United States built 60,000 automobiles in 1906, France 55,000, England 28,000, Germany 22,000, Italy 19,000 and Belgium 12,000. In 1901 the United States built only 314 cars, and that same year France built 23,711. Thus it is shown that although the United States was the last of the great nations to begin the manufacture of automobiles, it has not only caught up with the procession in half a decade, but is now at its head.

The late start of the United States in the industry was due to the inferior roads in this country. France not only has a decided advantage over us in the fine system of roads inaugurated by Napoleon, but it has enacted national legislation which brings all the highways of the country under a common law. An automobilist who desires to traverse the United States, if our roads were good enough to make such a trip possible, would have to familiarize himself with the various laws of all the states and territories, and his machine would be literally plastered with the numbers of the various licenses he would have to obtain. The advantage Europeans have over Americans in the matter of roads may be shown by the statement that from Madrid, in latitude 40, to Norway in latitude 64, a distance of 2,600 miles, there is an unbroken stretch of fine highways, while in our country it would be extremely difficult to find a hundred miles of really first-class road in one continuous stretch.

One of the most remarkable tours ever attempted in this country was when Ralph Owen went from New York city to Ormond, Florida, in 18 days, in an automobile called "The Pathfinder." Through New Jersey and Pennsylvania he had good roads. In Virginia he encountered some good highways and some bad ones, but in the Carolinas and Georgia he encountered many difficulties, being forced to build rough bridges, ford creeks, run through fields, and spend much time on the outside of his car working with the roads. In Florida he encountered swamp lands and almost impassable obstacles, but he finished the trip in two days less than the time allowed for the experiment.

In older sections of the country, such as New York state and New England, automobile guide books are being published which show accurate charts and give descriptions of roads to be traveled on long tours. It will probably not be long until the automobilists in this country adopt what is known in Europe as the "confetti code," whereby tourists post each other in regard to discriminating merchants or upstart officials in each locality by scattering colored confetti along the roadside. A regular code has been formed which no one but the tourists can understand. The movement among the automobilists looking to the protection and safety of pedestrians has progressed to the extent that the prejudice against the "devil wagon" is fast disappearing. This has not been accomplished, however, without the enactment and enforcement of some very strict laws.

The decadence of the bicycle, the value of the American product of which fell off from $32,000,000 to $5,000,000 in five years, has caused many to believe that the automobile craze will also die out. To controvert this argument it is said that the manufacturers of bicycles turned their attention to motor cars because of the greater profit to be made, and thereby contributed to the downfall of King Wheel. Furthermore, that the bicycle required legs and legs required muscle and muscle required energy. These things are almost eliminated in the use of the automobile, and the manufacturers believe that there are more lazy men with money than moneyed men with energy.

The high-speed racing at Ormond Beach, the great annual Vanderbilt cup race on Long Island, and the exhibition races against time in almost every American city, have caused the expenditure of vast sums of money for expensive machines, many of which were imported. Last year the United States imported 1,175 cars, valued at nearly $4,000,000. During the same period only 173 American cars were sent abroad. Although auto racing has been most expensive, remarkable results have been obtained. An automobile now holds the fastest speed record ever made by any sort of engine or vehicle—a mile in 28 2-5 seconds.

The last automobile show at Madison Square Garden in New York was a record-breaker in almost every feature. There were 265 exhibitors and popular interest was manifested by the largest attendance in the history of such shows. The enterprising manufacturers bought hundreds of columns of advertising space in the newspapers, and several thousand machines were sold during the week. The manufacturers believe in the permanency of the business and are investing millions of dollars in new factories. They believe that the growing use of the motor car will mean better roads and better conditions of trade. They are certain that the use of the automobile is not a craze that will die out, but a new phase of our civilization that will not only affect pleasure seekers, but will make a lasting impress on commercial and even agricultural pursuits.

Efforts to improve the automobile have so engrossed the attention of inventors and machinists that the patent office at Washington is practically swamped with applications. Every sort of improvement is being suggested, from a push button to signal the driver, to the search for a light electric battery which will insure long distance runs without recharging. Most people have pinned their faith to Thomas A. Edison in the hope of having an automobile the cost of which will be within the reach of the average sized pocketbook. But it is safe to say that motor vehicles will not become very much cheaper as long as the factories making them are unable to keep up with their orders for high-priced ones.

For centuries men have been attempting to make a self-propelled vehicle. There are stories from China about horseless carriages in the earlier centuries, and a Frenchman made a horseless vehicle in 1769. Although his model worked, it was never put to practical use. The English inventors were so successful with their experiments in making steam road carriages that not less than twenty of them were in operation in and around London by 1833. At that time corporations were organized to conduct motor carriage lines from city to city. Then prejudice and the turn-pike trust stepped in and nipped the young industry in the bud.

The new carriages were not only required to pay exorbitant toll on the roads, but Parliament was induced to pass a law requiring each steam vehicle to be preceded by a man walking and carrying a red flag. Of course no speed could be maintained by such an arrangement, and the promoters set to work to provide their own roads. The result of their deliberations was to lay a track, and thus the railroad corporation was born. If it had not been for the prohibitive influence of the English turnpike trust, there is no doubt but that the automobile would have become practical and popular fifty years before it did.

## HOUSE OF LORDS TO GO

### Such Is Program of the English Liberals.

London, Feb. 8.—The attorney-general, Sir John L. Walton, who presumably spoke with the full knowledge of the government, made an important declaration in a speech at Leeds last night, foreshadowing the government program for a reform of the house of lords.

In the course of his remarks the attorney-general said that the "grim and serious work," upon which the liberals were entering, "would mean a revolution and involve two or three dissolutions." He added that the house of lords was entirely "out of harmony with modern democratic institutions and must go. The government would endeavor to give effect to the will of the people by bills, which the peers would probably throw out, leading to a combination of the crown and people to defeat the aristocracy."

Attorney-General Walton recognized that the struggle would be prolonged and exciting and would mean a complete rearrangement of the constitutional and political forces.

## JAPAN NOT MUCH WORRIED

### Papers Regret Misrepresentation of the Facts.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—The Hochi Sumbun, which has been the most outspoken of the Japanese papers in expressing indignation at the action of the San Francisco authorities, regrets the misrepresentations of facts transmitted to America regarding the meeting of the privy council. It ridicules the careless publishing of such news without such full inquiry as the nature of the subject deserves, especially now when Japan is open to misrepresentation by alarmists abroad.

The general feeling here among the well informed, while naturally indignant and resentful over the San Francisco occurrence, is little concerned about it in particular. It is believed here that the general attitude of the American government at this moment must be one of strict guardedness, lest it play into the hands of those who are evidently working to utilize the San Francisco affair to alienate both nations.

Japan remembers gratefully its obligations toward the United States, but it would be a mistake to think that a doctrine exists forbidding antagonism against her benefactor under any circumstance.

## POPE IS TO GET MILLIONS.

### It Is Said the Money Is to Come From America.

Paris, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Rome states that the committee formed last year to collect throughout the world money in behalf of works that only exist by pontifical subventions, which are suffering through the Vatican's financial embarrassments, has just received orders to close the subscriptions, although only some hundreds of thousands of francs have been collected.

The correspondent understands that the orders are due to a promise to the pope that the Jesuits will put at his disposal some millions of francs collected mainly in America.

## HORN LIKE KAISER'S.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The kaiser has given permission to the crown prince to use a horn with a double note when motoring. This, like the kaiser's own motor fanfare, will enable the public to readily recognize the approach of a royal automobile.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JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.



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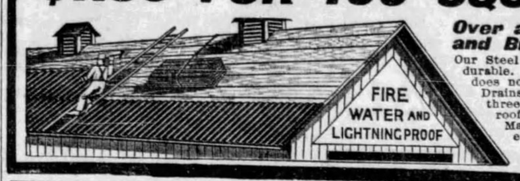


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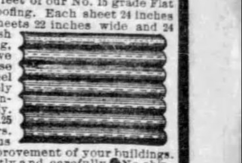

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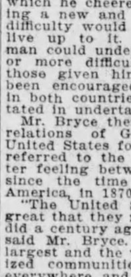
**Send for Catalog** Ask for our 500-page Catalog No. W. B. 297 free. Full of bargains from cover to cover. Quotes lowest prices on everything needed on the farm and in the home. Contains special bargains on lumber, building supplies, pipe, paints, fencing, doors, windows, sash, heating apparatus, wire nails, tanks, household supplies of all kinds, machinery, furniture of all kinds, waterworks systems, in short, thousands of articles in every day use on the farm and in the home. We guarantee satisfaction on all purchases. Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over One Million Dollars. We refer to any mercantile agency or express company or bank or any business house in Chicago. Fill out and mail us coupon or write us and we will send you our catalog.



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## REVOLUTION IN PERSIA

### St. Petersburg Hears of Moves Against the Shah.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received here from Teheran says that the revolutionary movement is spreading at Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz and Resht, where local leagues, known as Medjem, have been formed. The leagues do not acknowledge the authority of parliament or the shah. At Teheran the governor is said to be powerless, while the governor marendi of Tabriz has been arrested and bastinadoed by order of the Medjem, which is supported by armed bands that have been crossing the frontier from the Caucasus. Counter-leagues, called Fedau, are being organized, the dispatch adds, to defend parliament, which, though not in sympathy with the revolutionary movement, is classed as lacking in backbone. It is stated that the presence of the street crowds, which fill the parliament building at Teheran, interrupts the sessions and that they have assaulted the unpopular Kedjur princes, particularly Prince Naib Es Sultaneh, the war minister and father-in-law of the sultan. The only minister exempt from attack is Sadrazen, whose two sons are radical leaders. Many meetings are being held in the mosques, fiery speeches are being delivered and proclamations are being issued denouncing the ministers. It is asserted that the weakness of parliament is driving many prominent persons into the ranks of the conservatives.

## TWAIN RECOVERS WATCH

### Stolen Present From Rogers Finds Its Way Back.

New York, Feb. 11.—"Presented to Mark Twain, Christmas day, 1903, by H. H. Rogers," is the title of a little story about which Samuel L. Clemens knows a great deal, but which has never been written. Its legend has been ringing through the under world of New York for a week.

In those dark by-ways where "Huckleberry Finn" is probably unknown, though his friends, "The Late Dauphin" and "The Duke of Bilgewater," have many a counterpart, the detective bureau's word went forth to burglar, sneak thief, fence and pickpocket that this watch must be found and returned. The "boss wants it."

This meant that a watch presented to Mr. Clemens on Christmas, 1903, by Mr. Rogers and been stolen and that Commissioner Bingham had placed the police force on its mettle to recover it. Response to that menacing summons was instantaneous. The watch is again in Mr. Clemens' possession ,safe and unscarred. It was returned through a pawnbroker.

Even in that East Side a watch case with those names in it bore a danger flag for those who are not too inquisitive about the antecedents of what they buy to sell again. "Presented to Mark Twain by H. H. Rogers" needed no lexicon except the newspapers to make it spell "Unsafe," and the heavy gold watch case was undoubtedly headed for the melting pot when that demand which admitted no denial came from the police. How swiftly and surely it sped is shown by the result.

While the house which Mr. Clemens has taken at 21 Fifth avenue was undergoing repairs a few days ago there were many strangers in it workmen and their helpers, and it is believed that some watchful thief took advantage of the occasion to slip in unnoticed and make off with whatever valuables he could quickly find. Thus the watch disappeared and its loss was keenly felt by its owner.

Determined to use every effort at his command to recover it, Mr. Clemens, who studiously avoids public places as a rule, went to police headquarters. He wore his famous suit of white, and the reporters, who were first to recognize him, found the author standing in the hall outside the detective bureau.

Commissioner Bingham, who has known Mr. Clemens for several years, greeted him very cordially and directed that special effort be made to find the missing watch.

## ITALY'S QUEEN SAVES LIFE

### Helena Tears Burning Clothing From a Marquis.

Rome, Feb. 11.—Queen Helena, according to the story current here, recently saved the life of the Marquis Calabrini, the king's equerry. It appears that the king and queen were hunting at Castle Porsiano, and, owing to the cold, a bonfire was built, around which the royal party gathered. In some manner the clothing of the marquis caught fire. Everybody lost presence of mind except the queen, who tore the burning parts of the marquis' clothing away, choking the flames with her skirt, and not heeding the danger to herself.

## EXPEL FOREIGN SOCIALISTS.

### German States Retaliate for Interference in Reichstag Elections.

London, Feb. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says the government is expelling aliens who aided Socialist candidates in the election for members of the reichstag, holding that foreigners settling in Germany violate elementary decency toward their hosts if they support publicly that which aims avowedly at the overthrow of the monarchy and the destruction of the existing order of society.

The chief offenders are revolutionary Russian students, who have made speeches and canvassed on behalf of the Socialists. Wherever the orders to leave are not complied with voluntarily, the aliens will be conducted to the frontier.

All the states of the empire seem to be acting in concert, as orders of expulsion are being served simultaneously in the university towns of Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Baden.


## GUIDES CHILDREN

### Experience and a Mother's Love Make Advice Valuable.

An Ills. mother writes about feeding children:

"If mothers would use Grape-Nuts more for their little ones, there would be less need for medicines and fewer doctor bills.

"If those suffering from indigestion and stomach troubles would live on Grape-Nuts, toast and good milk for a short period they would experience more than they otherwise would believe.

"Our children have all learned to know the benefit of Grape-Nuts as an appetizing, strengthening food. It is every evening, with few variations, like this: 'Mamma, let's have toast and Grape-Nuts for breakfast; or, let's have eggs and Grape-Nuts'—never forgetting the latter.

"One of our boys in school and 15 years of age, repeatedly tells me his mind is so much brighter and in every way he feels so much better after having Grape-Nuts as a part if not all his breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."


## DR. GEORGE POST DECORATED.

### American Missionary Made Knight of Jerusalem by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The order of Knight of Jerusalem has been bestowed by the kaiser on Dr. George Post, an American missionary of Beirut, who is now in Berlin.

The kaiser sent Count von Wedel to the American church Sunday to represent him when the Rev. Dr. Post preached.

## RIDDLE MEETS CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—John W. Riddle, the new American ambassador, was received in formal audience by the emperor and empress yesterday afternoon to present his letters and introduce the members of his staff. The interview was cordial, their majesties recalling incidents of Mr. Riddle's former residence in St. Petersburg as secretary of the embassy in 1902 and chatting informally about life in St. Petersburg.

## GUGGENHEIMS GET ROAD.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—It is reported that the Guggenheims have secured the railway and steamship holdings of the White Pass and Yukon railway. The news was brought down from White Horse by the steamer Amur. It is also stated that the Guggenheims may establish steamship lines between Vancouver and Skagway. The boats also will call at Seattle.


## BID GOODBYE TO BRYCE

### Farewell Banquet to New Ambassador Notable Event.

London, Feb 7.—The London Pilgrims gave a farewell banquet last evening at the Savery hotel, in honor of James Bryce, the new ambassador of Great Britain to the United States.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, in proposing the health of Mr. Bryce, referred to the presence of the primate of all England (Dr. Davidson the archbishop of Canterbury) and of conspicuous representatives of the government, parliament, the universities, English literature, journalism and business, all testifying to the pride with which his countrymen saw Mr. Bryce set forth on his new duties, and added:

"The good will of the hour will not create any illusions as to the nature of these duties. He knows perfectly—none better—that he is sent, first, to look scrupulously after the interests of his own country. We should not give him half so hearty a welcome ourselves if we did not expect that of him. But next, he knows just as well that these interests in this country, as in ours, are best promoted by keeping the peace."

In concluding Mr. Reid said:

"The selection of Mr. Bryce has been accepted as a compliment from the mother country to her giant offspring in the west. I can assure him a welcome as cordial as ever fell to the lot of a British representative and I wish him in his new field, as all confidently anticipate, another distinguished and successful career."

Mr. Bryce, responding to Mr. Reid, confessed he had not words to acknowledge the real kindness shown him. He sometimes wondered, he said, if whether in going to the western hemisphere he was not going to another and better world.

# HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

## Keynotes of Harmony

**SUNDAY.**

Let us not be content to pray morning and evening, but let us live in prayer all day long. Let this prayer, this life of love, which means death to self, spread out from our seasons of prayer, as from a center, over all that we have to do.

**MONDAY.**

There are few good workmen who have not passed through long years of apprenticeship.

**TUESDAY.**

To hear complaints with patience, even when complaints are vain, is one of the duties of friendship.

**WEDNESDAY.**

The easy grades are for those who descend; the stony paths and steeps for those who mount.

**THURSDAY.**

Learn to husband your forces; stop sometimes in order to start again with firmer step.

**FRIDAY.**

There is nothing possible to a human soul greater than simple faithfulness. And the word stands out as the hopeful, possible thing about our lives.

**SATURDAY.**

At the end of life's brief day we shall be rewarded, not according to the work we have done, but to the faithfulness with which we have endeavored to do our duty in whatever sphere.

## DON'T TALK TROUBLE

Fastened on the wall in one of the editorial rooms of The Blade is a square white card upon which are printed these words:

"Do not dump your woes upon people—keep the story of your life to yourself. Troubles grow by recounting them."

In the last sentence of this bit of advice lies its most important part. The more you talk of your troubles, the greater their magnitude grows in your mind, until it seems as if you had nothing but trouble and never would have anything else. And the chances are that you never will if you dwell in your thoughts and words upon your sorrows or misfortunes. Time softens grief and brings changes which do away with bad fortune. It is the cheerful ones who get the best out of life and attract to themselves that which they want most.

By talking of your troubles all of the time you wear out the patience of your friends, and, while they may continue to love you and sympathize with you, they will grow tired of your glomy companionship and wish that for your own sake, as well as theirs, you might see the way out of the shadows and come into the open where there is sunshine and gladness.

An illustration of this is a true circumstance in which the leading figure is a woman whose life has been filled with trouble. It has been one unceasing struggle from lack of money and sickness. Because of her husband's unworthiness—she was forced to leave him, taking with her their five little children. She assumed this responsibility and went out into the world alone to battle for herself and her family. She managed to live and provide for her children until they were able to do for themselves, but disaster has always kept pace with her steps.

Her own ill health has been the greatest drawback, but, in spite of this she has been brave—in a way. She has kept up, even when ill enough to be in bed, and she has earned her living as a dressmaker, when she could work, but she has never ceased talking of her bad luck and sickness.

She dwells upon it at all times and seasons. It is the thing that is uppermost in her mind, and, therefore, it is the thing which rules her life.

Dressmakers can always find work in plenty to do, and she has more than enough when she is strong enough to be employed, but she never has the same customers long, because she insists upon talking and talking of her troubles. New people go to her. She tells them her story and their sympathies are at once aroused. They feel sorry for her and do all they can to help her along. Then, gradually, as time passes, and they hear the same thing over and over, while they are still sorry, they dread being in her company, and so seek some one to work for them who will not always be telling a tale of woe.

"It gets on my nerves until I can't stand it," one young woman who had been her good customer, said, and with these words she expressed the sentiment of many others.

If there is truth in the power of thought—and we must certainly believe there is—this woman has hugged trouble to her breast, and has given it strength to cling to her by her cherishing.

Then there is another woman, who, in her prime was known in nearly every civilized country of the world. This is Clara Morris, at one time considered the greatest emotional actress in America. She won success in the face of delicate health and poverty. She was and is, a good woman, one who lived a life that was an open book and who never talked trouble and always had the spirit to laugh in its face.

She is retired from the stage now, but her name often appears in the magazines and papers, signed to stories of her life and experiences. In all of these reminiscences the amusing and humorous side is kept uppermost, though anyone who has knowledge of Miss Morris' life, knows she has passed through much that is distressing, but this she scarcely mentions.

Don't be afraid to laugh in the face of trouble. It frightens it away. To keep silent about it is a kindness to your friends and a benefit to humanity. Sometimes it is a comfort to talk it over and be solaced by the sympathy for which you are craving, but after you have done this once, hold it a secret which should not be used to darken other lives by the telling.

Someone has said this: "Each day is a little chapter in your book of life. Some days are sweet and some are sad. But you may be sure of one thing, and that is that you are the author of your own book and every chapter—sad or sweet—is of your own making."

Part of this is truth and part of it is not. Sometimes we are powerless to prevent the sad days which are brought to us by the acts or misfortunes of those who are near or dear, but, to a great extent, the chapters in one's book of life are of one's own making, and what we do to ourselves we cannot do without effecting others, just as others work an effect on us. It is a rule, you see, that works both ways.

Take this to yourself and think it over. Wouldn't you rather be with those who are bright and sunny, than with those who talk and think nothing but gloom? It is but a step from gloom to laughter. It is true we cannot always be laughing, but it is good to laugh as much as we can for it is not only a tonic to the spirits, but it is the best medicine in the world and it costs nothing. Unfortunately, most of us find more in this life to bring the frown than the smile, but if we could learn to see more of the smiling side, we should be happier and healthier.

There are women who, judging from their conversation, consider having had much trouble and sickness something to be proud of. They love to relate in detail all they have suffered, and the physical agonies they have endured. They find a melancholy pleasure in sitting down with some companion sufferer to exchange symptoms. The one who can tell of the greatest pain, thinks she has accomplished something worth while and secretly regards it as a matter of pride that she has lived through so much.

If you are ever guilty of this error, wake from your nightmare and leave dark words alone. Trouble is nothing to be proud of, and it never should be passed along.

There are two little verses by Laura E. Richards, which are good to learn and repeat to yourself when life presses hard and you are tempted to talk trouble. Mrs. Richards is a daughter of this country's "grand, old woman," Julia Ward Howe. She has written much prose and verse, but never anything better than these lines which are put at the end of this story, with the earnest wish that you will read them and remember:

Hast thou e'er a grief, dear?
Lock it in thy heart!
Keep it, close it,
Sacred and apart;
Lest another, at thy sigh,
Hear his sorrow stir and cry.
Wakeful watch doth sorrow keep;
Hush it! hide it! bid it sleep!

Hast thou e'er a joy, love?
Bind it on thy brow!
Vaunt it, flaunt it,
All the world to know.
Where the shade lies dim and gray,
Turn its glad and heartsome ray.
Does thy sad-browed neighbor smile?
So thy life was worth the while!

## The Cozy Corner

### WHEN TO WED.

Marry when the year is new,
Always loving, kind and true;
When February birds do mate,
You may wed, nor dread your fate;
If you wed when March winds blow,
Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
Marry in April when you can,
Joy for maiden and for man.
Marry in the month of May,
You will surely rue the day.
Marry when June roses blow,
Over land and sea you'll go.
They who in July do wed,
Must labor always for their bread.
Whoever wed in August be
Many changes are sure to see.
Marry in September's shine
Your living will be rich and fine.
If in October you do marry,
Love will come, but riches tarry.
If you wed in bleak November,
Only joy will come, remember.
When December's snows fall fast,
Marry and true love will last.
—Mollie May in What To Eat.

### A MORNING VISIT.

Several of our Cozy Corner members came in this morning for a chat with each other, and became so interested that they did not notice the storm that gathered, and had it not been that the editor of the Cozy Corner was well supplied with umbrellas to lend, they would have had an unpleasant time in reaching their homes. But all were supplied, and in spite of the accepted theory that umbrellas are never returned, these are to be exceptions to the rule, for all of the ladies will come again soon, we hope, and bring the umbrellas with them.

There was much good-natured joking about "corns," as all had experienced the trouble that came to "Thomas' Wife." "Another Thomas' Wife" said she wrapped each corn in absorbent cotton and wore a pair of her husband's old shoes about the house, and it only took about two weeks to effect a cure. She also warned all against cutting the calloused places on their feet, suggesting that there would be less danger if nothing but the fingers were used.

"Thomas' Wife's Sister" said she pinned her faith to tincture of iodine painted on the hard surface every night and removing the top of the corn as soon as it loosened, then making another application of the iodine.

"Olanta" agreed with this friend that iodine was the best cure and assured the ladies they need not fear to use it freely, but she has not found it a permanent cure.

"Brown Eyes" and "Garnett" vouched for the healing and curative qualities of castor oil freely applied, and another friend has successfully used cold cream.

A group of sympathizing friends gathered in one corner of the room to express their sympathy for the "Broken Hearted Mother." All of these ladies had suffered the loss of dear ones, some under very sad circumstances, Mrs. A. W. C. burying her baby on Christmas day, when his gifts were all ready for him, and thus remained a sad reminder of their loss. "Truth" told of the living trouble that is worse than one that is dead—of her husband broken and maimed in a railroad accident, and how for nineteen weary months she had to care for him as she would for a helpless babe, and how, while he was so ill and helpless, the dear baby of the family was taken ill and suffered so intensely that the mother was glad when death relieved him from his sufferings.

Several others told how they could sympathize with her from their own sad experiences, and offered her good advice as to how she could find comfort.

Finally Mrs. Ann Angell made a suggestion that very few ever seem to think of. She asked those who were mourning so deeply for the loss of their children to remember that now these children were safe from the temptations that assail us all, whereas, it might be that if these dear children had lived to grow to maturity, they might have fallen into temptation and become a lasting, living sorrow to the parents who loved them so dearly. Some one has written—and most truly—that

"Death is sometimes the kindest gift God sends us,"

and so we should not consider it a needless sorrow.

The last one to speak on this subject was "Mary Howard," who simply quoted the following lines:

"With steady mind thy course of duty run, assured of this:—
God never does, or suffers to be done,
Aught but thyself would do couldst thou forsee
The end of all events as well as He."

Over in another corner of the room an "Empire State Housekeeper" was asking how many present could duplicate the prices of housekeeping given by the man from Tennessee. She thought we would like to live where $12 will cover the fuel bill for a year. It costs her, where she lives, $24—or four tons of coal at $6 a ton, to warm three small rooms, and this does not include the fire for cooking in winter and summer.

She calls herself an economical housekeeper, but though no one but her husband drinks tea, she requires a pound every six weeks. For coffee once a day for three persons she uses three pounds of coffee a month. For the family of four, they have one-half a beef and two hogs weighing about 150 pounds, each year.

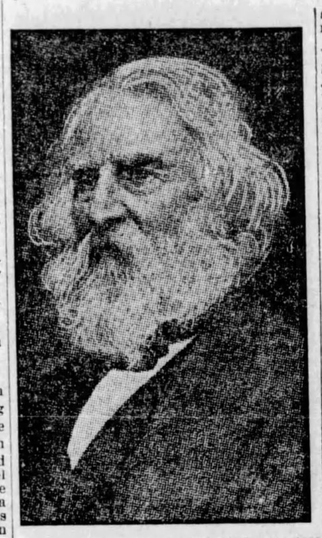
There was a general discussion on this matter of household expenses, and as the ladies came from different sections of the country, they asked the editor to call for reports on the matter from all who would write, as to how much it cost to support an average family—say five in the family. The reports to give house rent, taxes, insurance as well as the food, fuel and clothing of the family, with the allowance made for books, lectures and church support.

This request the editor makes with pleasure and asks that they be sent in by or before March 15th, and that they be not imaginary estimates, but the real figures for different sections of the country.

Suggestions of how to manage to make much of little will be helpful, and all letters will be considered strictly confidential as to address of writers.

Set not thy heart on dying
To find a world of bliss,
Lest for the future sighing
Thou miss the joys of this:
But let thy daily living
Bespeak a soul within
Which thus its aim fulfilling
True life at last shall win.
—Mary D. Gross.

## The Longfellow Centennial



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

"Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere."

Henry W. Longfellow, one of the best beloved of all of our American poets, wrote these lines on the fifteenth of March in the year 1882, and they were the last lines his hand ever penned. They may be found in the closing stanza of his beautiful poem, "The Bells of San Blas." He died nine days later and there were many sad hearts all over our land, for he was one of the poets whom the people loved.

He was born in Portland, Maine, on the 27th of February, in the year 1807, so that the present February brings the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The house in which he lived as a boy is still standing and it had been standing a good many years before he first saw the light of day in it. It is naturally the most famous house in Portland, and is known as the Wadsworth-Longfellow House because it was the home of Longfellow's maternal grandfather before he was born in it. The house is now the property of the Maine Historical society, having been deeded to the society by Longfellow's sister, Anne Longfellow Pierce, five years ago. Mrs. Pierce lived in the house more than eighty-seven years. She was born there, three years after the birth of her famous brother, and she died in the house at the age of ninety years.

Longfellow's mother was Miss Zilpah Wadsworth and she was married to Stephen Longfellow on the first day of January in the year 1804, in the Wadsworth-Longfellow House. While they were staying at the home of a sister of Stephen Longfellow, Henry W. Longfellow was born. When Longfellow was but eight months old his parents left the house in which he was born and returned to the Wadsworth-Longfellow House, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Longfellow was twenty-four years old when he married Miss Mary Storer Potter of Portland. The house in which they were married in still standing in Portland. The young couple went to Brunswick, Maine, and here they lived until the spring of 1835, when they both went abroad, the poet wishing to continue his studies. It was while they were in Rotterdam, in November of that year, that Mrs. Longfellow died. She was a woman of the greatest refinement of character and a devout Christian.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Longfellow went to Heidelberg, where, we are told, he buried himself in "old dusty books." On his return to America in the year 1856, he went to Cambridge to reside and became professor of modern languages at Harvard college. He took rooms at what was then known as Craigie House, one of the most interesting and historic houses in Cambridge, and a house made all the more interesting by the fact that Longfellow became the owner of it and spent most of his life in it. It was here that he died and here his daughter, Miss Alice Longfellow, still lives. The house was built in the year 1759, and it was one of a number of large houses in this street that were called Tory Row, because they were owned and occupied by prominent Tories. It was here that George Washington had his headquarters when he had charge of the American army, and the room that was his office, afterward became the study of Longfellow, where he wrote most of his poems.

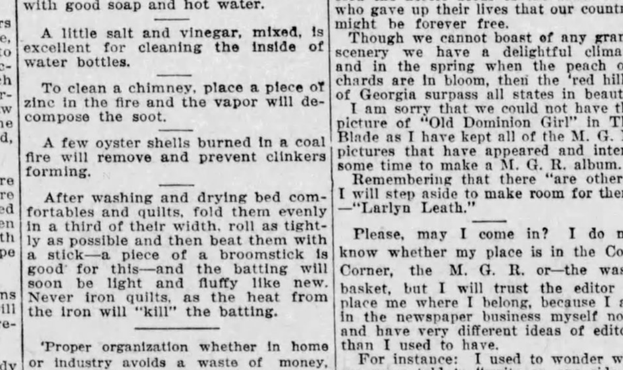
Longfellow's marriage to Miss Frances Elizabeth Appleton, of Boston, occurred in 1843, and they took up their residence in Craigie House. By this time Longfellow had written a great many poems, among them Hyperion and Outre-Mer.

The second Mrs. Longfellow was a highly cultivated woman and in full sympathy with her husband. His eyes had begun to fail him, and she acted as his amanuensis a part of the time. Sometimes she suggested subjects for poems and there was the greatest harmony of thought and feeling between them. Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow had six children, and their home life was ideal until Mrs. Longfellow's death in 1861.

In the year 1868 Mr. Longfellow made his last trip to Europe where he received a great deal of attention. He returned to America in the fall of 1869 and took up his pen to produce some of the poems that make his name immortal.

Longfellow died on the 24th of March in the year 1882, and all the world sorrowed. An American poet, Miss Guiney, writing of the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey, voiced the feeling of thousands when she wrote.

"Not any with God's gift of song
Served men with purer ministries,
Not one of all this laureled throng
Held half the light he shed so long
From that high, sunny heart of his!"



THE WADSWORTH-LONGFELLOW HOUSE
In Portland. Longfellow lived here as a boy.

## FUNNY VALENTINES

February Delineator.
There was a young fellow named Allen Tyne,
Who proposed to the lovely Miss Ballantyne;
When the lady said "Yes,"
He said: "Well, I guess!
Miss Ballantyne's Allen Tyne's valentine!"
—Caroline Wells.

"I'll send her a present," said he,
"On the 14th of Februaree!"
And—but, no; it is best
To leave out the rest.
For that valentine came C. O. D.!
—Walter Pulitzer.

A Scotchman whose name was Isbister
Had a maiden giraffe he called "Sister;"
When she said: "Oh, be mine,
Be my sweet valentine!"
He just shinned up her long neck and kissed her.
—Ellis Parker Butler.

"Dear lady, I cannot," he said,
"Make valentines out of my head,
So I've licked and stamped good
On my rival who could;
He's mail, and I send him through dead!"
—Burges Johnson.

Oh, you would I fondly purloin,
That our hands and our hearts we might join;
Oh, maiden of grace,
Whose most beautiful face
Smiles so tender and sweet on the coin.
—R. K. Munkittrick.

Said a Celt to his colleen so fine:
"Begorra, I'm your valentine."
But she said: "You're a liar—
You're Dwyer McGuire;
D'ye ye think, me dear sir, that I'm blin'?"
—Charles Battell Loomis.

There was once a lovable saint
Who answered each amorous plaint,
And I thought, till today,
When your smile came my way,
The old fellow was dead—but he ain't!
—Gelett Burgess.

A hip-po-po-ta-mus named Amos
Was loved by a chorus girl famous;
All the other girls sighed
As they looked on, and cried:
"Please tame us a hip-po-po-ta-mus."
—Tom Masson.

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Here are some ways of observing St. Valentine's day, which, though you may not care to follow, may, perhaps, prove interesting to read about:

A pretty way of observing St. Valentine's Day is still the custom in some English villages. It is called "Valentining." The children gather in a little band early in the morning and go from house to house singing some chorus like—

"Good-morrow to you, Valentine,
Curl your locks as I do mine,
Two before, and two behind."

The children receive the pennies, candies, and little notions that are tossed to them from the windows, dancing with glee.

Children of Norfolk "catch" their valentines, by being first to say "Good-morning, Valentine," to any person appearing eligible. They must succeed in doing this before the sun rises, or they will be "sun burnt" and entitled to no reward.

Some old time customs are both curious and interesting, especially those of the eighteenth century. In the chronicles of those times there is this leaf from the diary of a young girl:

"Last Friday was St. Valentine's Day, and the night before I got five bay-leaves and pinned them to the four corners of my pillow and the fifth one to the middle, and then if I dream of a man, we two should be married before the year was out," Betty said. "But to make it more sure I boiled an egg hard, took out the yolk, filled it with salt, and when I went to bed ate it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it.

"We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper, rolled them up in clay and put them in water. The first one that rose up was to be my valentine."

In 1800 the first manufactured valentines made their appearance. These were high-priced and the young people constructed their own valentines with the aid of a few simple materials. These were a quill pen, a sheet of thick writing paper, and an acquaintance with some book of poems. Failing this they diligently studied the pages of some obliging little "chap book" called the "Gentleman's New Valentine Writer," or "The Bower of Cupid."

Nowadays we celebrate St. Valentine's Day in a social way and give little gifts to our friends, as boxes of confectionery, flowers and jewelry.

For a social affair an evening spent with the little "blind god" is delightfully entertaining. Write the invitations on rose-colored paper, cut heart-shape, with a sketch of Cupid or one of his symbols, in the corner, the name of the day, and in the opposite corner paste on a "button photo" of your valentine for the evening. This photo may be a stranger's face and will prove a source of keen interest in the expectation it arouses, agreeable or otherwise.

Make garlands of evergreen or of green tissue paper fringed out with the scissors. String on at short intervals pink and red hearts cut from stiff paper. Run gilded toothpicks through the arrows. Carry the garlands from the height of the picture molding on all sides of the room to the central chandelier. This will give a beautiful bowery effect.

A poetry contest along sentimental lines would be very appropriate and could commence the evening's fun. The hostess gives out sheets of writing paper of a heavy quality, with pencils attached. Here are a few samples of the style of poetry that should be used. These are written out by the hostess on the papers, and you are to guess the name of the poet whose verse you think it is:

"I take you as a gift that God has given,
And I love you."

"The white rose weeps, She is late,
The larkspur listens, I hear! I hear!
And the lily whispers, I wait."

"If thou wilt be my valentine,
The honey-moon will always shine."

"The sea hath its pearl,
But all I have
Is my darling girl."

"Go lovely rose, tell her I love her."

"None knew thee but to love thee."

"Oh, that we two were Maying,
Down the stream of the soft spring breeze."

The supper served should be simple, but at the same time may be productive of much jollity; the prevailing color for the viands, red and pink tints. Have little side dishes filled with broken candy hearts with mottoes on. These should be passed as a "first course," as the pieces you pick up may require the whole supper time to match.

The juice of blood oranges in a sherbet will give a lovely pomegranate pink. For a salad have a cranberry jelly mold with the center cut out, leaving two inches of edge all around and fill in with fruit or chicken salad. Spread raspberry jam between thin slices of heart-shaped bread and tie with pink ribbons. Iced cakes can have the pink tint in the icing, also the ice cream.

For a center bouquet have a vase of roses or carnations, and a flower tied with ribbon to each name card. If these flowers must be artificial there may be more of them, as the expense for paper flowers is slight. Make garlands of roses and run from the chandelier to the corners of the table, where a little bisque cupid can hold each in place. Strew single roses over the white cloth, between the dishes. If you have a set of rosebud decorated china use it. As a bouquet of artificial roses for a centerpiece would not look well, make it a cake—an angel, sponge or pound cake—baked in a heart-shaped tin. Wreathe the edge in small roses. This cake has been cut in as many pieces as there are guests and a slip of thin paper with a "fortune" written on it slipped in. The pieces of cake are then fitted in place and the rose-tinted icing hides where the cake has been cut. The fortunes are not to be read until the next morning. They are to be placed under the pillow to be "dreamed on," and possibly the fortune and dream may so tally as to be very significant.—T. Celestine Cummings in The Mother's Magazine.

A Delicious Dessert.

Line small patty pans with a rich paste and fill them nearly to the top with red raspberry jam. Cut thin strips of the paste and put on like lattice work across the top of each and bake until the crust is done, but not brown. Serve hot or cold with sweet cream.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Round shawls, either knit or crocheted, are apt to string all out of shape when washed. To prevent this, remove the dirt by squeezing the shawl in warm soap suds, or borax water, as hot as the hand can bear. Then lay it on the grass, or on a sheet spread upon the ground, and pat it into shape with the hands and let it dry. When dry it will be round and fluffy as when new. Pink or blue shawls should be dried in the shade as the sun will fade them more than the washing. A little dye of the desired color placed in the rinsing water will restore the color of faded goods.

Try using a pair of sharp shears with narrow blades, instead of a knife, when cutting meat or fish in shape to fry. In dissecting a chicken for fricasee, or frying, the shears are much better and will separate skin and cartilage much easier. Shears with saw teeth are now made to use on the table when serving fowls of any kind, instead of a carving knife and fork.

A cup of hot water taken before each meal and before retiring will cure any case of constipation, if persevered in for a week or two. Hot water taken before breakfast will put the mouth and digestive organs in better shape for the breakfast.

Castor oil rubbed freely on corns and calloused places on the feet will soften the hard skin so it can be removed.

Have a piece of soapstone handy where you can place your bread to rise. It will lessen the time of rising more than half.

A tablespoonful of cornstarch in place of an egg will be found a very good substance in making custards, puddings, etc. When cornstarch is 12 cents a package and eggs 32 cents a dozen, the difference in the cost of your desserts is appreciable.

When colored linen suits have become faded renew them as follows: Half fill the wash boiler with clean hay. Cover the hay deep with water and let it boil for an hour or more. Strain the water over the goods, letting them lie in it for twenty-four hours, being sure every bit of the cloth is covered with the liquid. Rinse in clear water and dry in the shade and the cloth will be a nice shade of green, which can be used for skirts or children's clothing.

Eating ice cream, it is said, will cure any case of hiccoughs, no matter how severe it may be.

For removing tar stains, rub the spots well with salad oil, let it remain on for 20 minutes or so, then wash with good soap and hot water.

A little salt and vinegar, mixed, is excellent for cleaning the inside of water bottles.

To clean a chimney, place a piece of zinc in the fire and the vapor will decompose the soot.

A few oyster shells burned in a coal fire will remove and prevent clinkers forming.

After washing and drying bed comfortables and quilts, fold them evenly in a third of their width, roll as tightly as possible and then beat them with a stick—a piece of a broomstick is good for this—and the batting will soon be light and fluffy like new. Never iron quilts, as the heat from the iron will "kill" the batting.

'Proper organization whether in home or industry avoids a waste of money, labor or materials. To utilize that which previously has gone to waste has been the secret of many industrial successes. Yet how much is wasted in the homes of many whose success depends upon the little economies. It is not stinginess that is needed, but organization which will secure a reasonable degree of thrift. Planning to make the best use of every scrap seems a dreary waste of time and a hindrance to all comforts, but with a systematic plan of work for each day a systematic arrangement of meals and supplies that come into the house, much waste will be avoided and the sum total of the true saving will be a surprise to one who will faithfully try the plan."

## Hot Gingerbread. Butter Balls

Beat one-quarter cup of butter with one-half cup of sugar, add one-half cup of sour milk and one cup of molasses. Sift two level teaspoons of ginger, one-half level teaspoon of salt and one level teaspoon of soda with three cups of flour and add to the liquids. Beat long and hard and bake in medium shallow pan. Have the oven moderate because a cake sweetened with molasses burns easily.

By adding the soda last, well sifted with the flour, none of its action on the acid of the milk and molasses is lost and a little less can be used than when it is dissolved in water before adding to the batter.

Gingerbread is liked especially well when warm and fresh. If butter is served with it form it into small balls with grooved butter hands. Drop the wooden hands into cold water before using and have the butter cold enough to be firm. Cut in small cubes and roll between two pieces of wood. The beginner will do better to lay one of the wooden hands on the table, place the butter on this and roll with the other until a round ball is shaped. After a few trials the balls can be made rapidly by moving both of the hands at once. Drop into cold water until needed for the table.

## M. G. R.

I come with a word in behalf of our unfortunate "Oregon Bach." He seems to have the art (?) of expressing his thoughts in such an ambiguous way that it is not strange he is literally pounced upon and torn to pieces by his M. G. R. friends. In regard to the nurse who attended him in his illness it seems to me she did an act worthy of praise, in that she could at a time so critical refuse his request in a way that would cause laughter instead of moanings. "How" to do is often more important than "when" or "where."—"Annie Laurie."

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Here is an "experience" I had in Southern Georgia: One day I took a notion that a string of fish would make an excellent supper, and started out with the intention of securing them from the St. Mary's river. In crossing a grove on my way to the river, I accidentally stumbled upon a nest of little and big pigs. The "lady mother" was of the razor back order, and resenting my intrusion, made a break for me, and I made a break for a wire fence, yelling worse than a regiment of Rough Riders charging up San Juan hill.

I cleared the fence at a bound and rejoiced to find my troubles at an end, as Mrs. Pig could not scale the fortifications. I was safe, but was scared out of ten years' growth, and a mess of fish for supper. Ever since that adventure I have had a high opinion of wire fences that are too high for a pig to jump over, and not too high for a frightened young man to clear when he is in a hurry.—"Georgia Cracker."

And now comes a Georgia girl, who wishes to be a M. G. R. girl: Will you admit a Georgia girl into your circle if she will promise to do her best to live the mottoes of your society? do not remember of ever seeing a letter from this, the Empire State of the South, and think it time we were represented.

I am living in the country now after a long enough life in town to make me fully appreciate the pleasures a country life affords, and I thoroughly enjoy every day now. My home is nestled down mid the hills of northern Georgia, not many miles from historic Chickamauga battle field, which is now converted into a park with beautiful driveways and costly monuments which record the heroic deeds of the brave men who gave up their lives that our country might be forever free.

Though we cannot boast of any grand scenery we have a delightful climate and in the spring when the peach orchards are in bloom, then the 'red hills' of Georgia surpass all states in beauty.

I am sorry that we could not have the picture of "Old Dominion Girl" in The Blade as I have kept all of the M. G. R. pictures that have appeared and intend some time to make a M. G. R. album.

Remembering that there "are others" I will step aside to make room for them. —"Larlyn Leath."

Please, may I come in? I do not know whether my place is in the Cozy Corner, the M. G. R. or—the waste basket, but I will trust the editor to place me where I belong, because I am in the newspaper business myself now, and have very different ideas of editors than I used to have.

For instance: I used to wonder why we were told to "write on one side of the paper only" and to always write with ink, and to sign our own name and address. I find the troubles of a compositor bad enough and often think what must be the trials of an editor.

I once left out half of an article because it had been written on both sides of the paper, and we never look at the other side of the copy. Of course we were called down for the omission the next week. Another time I left out half of a lengthy article by a college professor for the same reason. Strangely enough each sheet finished up nicely and I did not notice anything wrong until I hung the last sheet on the dead hook and noticed the writing on the back. Well, all I could do was to set up those other pages and "make even" at the bottom of each.

Then about signing your name; if you will just stop to think you will see how impossible it is for an editor to remember the name of an occasional correspondent unless it is signed to each article.

But the spelling usually caps the climax. I do not wonder that Miss Prudence is so persistent in urging us to be careful about that. It is demoralizing to a compositor to set up mispelled copy all day. Our foreman asked me the other day how to spell a very simple word, and explained that he had been setting up mispelled "ads" all day, and if he had to do it often he would not know how to spell CAT correctly. It seems to me there is not enough attention paid to spelling in the public schools. There is plenty of science and psychology and what the inhabitants of Mars are doing taught, but a great disrespect is shown to the rules of spelling, and the use of correct English.

This is not intended to discourage any one from writing, but as Miss Prudence said not long ago, we should be more observing, and notice how words are spelled when we read them. Newspapers always want the news, and the chatty home-letters received from those who are not "professional writers" are often more interesting than any others, but when you write, follow the rules of the paper whether you understand the "why's and wherefores" or not. If there are others of the M. G. R. who are compositors, let them write and we will exchange experiences.—"Compositor."

It is said that to rub the afflicted parts with gasoline will cure nueralgia and rheumatism. It must not be used in a room where there is a fire or artificial light.

## Banner Puzzlers

For Dec.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

1.—A consonant.
2.—A verb.
3.—The finis.
4.—A month.
5.—A corruption for tea.
6.—Not wet.
7.—A consonant.

The vertical and horisontal center lines give the time of year when the snow flies. GAY.

4.—A GROUP OF WELLS.

(1) The well which greets us.
(2) The well of good descent.
(3) The well worn by men.
(4) The well on which grow cones.
(5) The well which is a source of supply.
(6) The well which grows in the garden.
(7) The well which is overhead.
(8) The well which is civil. GAY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell of Bethnal Green and the ancient ballad connected with it? GAY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Let thy alms go before and keep heaven's gate
Open for thee; or both may come too late."
PRUDENCE.

Answers for Jan. 31st.

1.—Joseph Haydn.
2.—Ten inches.
3.—Words forming octagon: Oft, spear, drabble, learned, liturgy, equator, March, rye. Centrals, February.
4.—The task is half done that is begun. Be wise—begin!
5.—Concerning the word "tawdry," the word is a corruption of St. Audrey. At the annual fair of St. Audrey, held on the Isle of Ely, a showy lace was sold, called St. Audrey's lace, so "tawdry" came to signify gaudy, worthless finery, or bad taste in ornamentation.
6.—James Russell Lowell wrote:
"Be noble; and the nobleness that lies
In other men, deepening, but never dead,
Shall rise in majesty to meet thine own."

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in the small town of Rashult, in the province of Smaland, Sweden, May 23, 1707. His people were in very scanty circumstances, his father having charge of a small parish. His ancestors were peasants. He early showed a great fondness for flowers, taking keen note of each one. His father was something of a botanist, and the small son plied him with questions, which were carefully answered as far as the father was able, but he charged his son to forget nothing, thus encouraging in him a retentive faculty. His people planned him for the ministry, but he showed so little taste or talent for that work it was given up and he pursued his favorite study of botany. In this country he is known as the prince of modern botanists. He also studied medicine and practiced it a little, but it is through his noted botanical works that his name lives. He died January 10, 1778. GAY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the area of A's garden, it being the greatest square that can be inscribed in an equi-lateral triangle whose sides are 72 feet? W. P. E.

3.—A SNOWFLAKE.

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      X
    O X O
  O   X   O
X X X X X X X
  O   X   O
    O X O
      X
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Onions sliced and placed in a room where there is a case o diphtheria or any other similar disease, will absorb the poison. The onions should be burned or buried after two hours and replaced with fresh ones.


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# PAID DAMAGED MONEY

## s. A. E. Brown Inspects Every Bill Sent In.

## e Was Appointed in Lincoln's Time — Relates Many Interesting Stories.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The package of charred embers identi- as burnt money from the San ncisco disaster has been examined passed upon by the experts of the emption division of the United tes treasurer's office.

hus the most stupendous task in all history of that office is completed. Mrs. A. E. Brown, the burnt money ert, has passed on each bill submit- It has been given her approval redeemed, or has been declared ecipherable and remained as so ch ash, valueless.

risp new bills to an amount esti- ed as high as half a million dol- have been issued from the treas- to replaced the packages of ashes t to Washington by the bereft in stricken city, and many hearts e been made glad by the replacing ts original value of that which had n regarded as irretrievably lost.

The amount of San Francisco money t has been redeemed is not known sitively, as the accounts of the re- pts from that point have not been t separate from the mass of work much of the material was sent in m other localities.

For every bill redeemed and for the raveling of every knot in the de- hering of the problem of identifying money, not only of the fire but of ry other package of damaged ney received from any part of the tion, one person is directly responsi- and that person is a comely, gray- red, motherly woman of middle age Mrs. A. E. Brown, the most skilled nt money expert in the world.

Mrs. Brown has been in the depart- nt for many years, being one of the remaining "Spinner girls," who e down from the regime of Treas- r F. E. Spinner, the New York te country banker selected by Presi- t Lincoln to pilot the finances of nation through the stormy civil r period.

Aside from burnt money, Mrs. own also handles the decayed and tilated money coming in for re- mption about which there is any ubt. In connection with this work re is occasionally discovered an at- pt to defraud the government.

Recently a package was received in ich had been sent a quantity of aps torn into the finest conceivable ces. The sender stated that there s $245 in the scraps, and that they d been torn in pieces by an idiot other. Mrs. Brown set to work tching the pieces. She immediate- discovered that they were fragments a dollar bill. When she had fully nstructed this bill all the scraps re used up and nothing remained the fragments. In such cases ac- n for attempting to secure money der false pretenses are often filed. Mrs. Brown tells many stories of the ckages of money that have come un- her notice and that have been re- emed. One is of a mass of decayed ney once received from New York, ich was estimated by the sender to ntain $800. The money was decayed d dropped to pieces with handling. s. Brown was soon able to build up 000 from the remains, however, d the discrepancy between the esti- te and the amount secured was so at that inquiry was made into the e.

It was found that the money belong- to an old retired sailor who came Washington to explain matters. He d that he had sailed before the mast forty years, and that when he had ceived his wages he stuffed e money into a hollow leather belt wore about his waist. When he eded money he took some out, but pt no account as to the contents of e belt. He received face value for his savings.

# R. DOUGLASS GETS A JOLT

## nding Out What It Costs to Live in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Albert Douglass, o has been in the city for the past ek, is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of at it costs to live in Washington. Com- g here as the successor of Gen. Gros- or, he felt that he should stop at a st-class hotel and keep up the appear- es that are in keeping with the suc- sor of such a distinguished member of e house.

The other day he called at one of the ding hotels, although not the most ex- nsive, and asked to be shown some artments. After having been escorted ough the entire establishment, he final- found a suite of rooms that was suited his taste. They did not look extrava- nt, but were comfortable, and he ought they were about the style in ich he would like to entertain his visit- g constituents.

This is just about what I want," said Douglass to the clerk. "Later I might nt an extra room, but to begin with, as r other expenses will be large, this will for the present. How much will you arge for these rooms?"

The clerk quietly informed Mr. Doug- s that the best figure he could make this apartment would be $1,000 per nth.

Mr. Douglass terminated the interview ther abruptly by informing the clerk at he would talk it over with his wife d write him his decision later. There is a suspicion that Albert will not ke the rooms as, with even the in- ased salary, his monthly pay slip will only about $800 per month.

# . R. SPOFFORD STRICKEN.

## amous Librarian of Congress Touched by Paralysis.

Washington, Feb. 9.—A. R. Spofford, ief assistant librarian of congress, as stricken with paralysis at his desk the library yesterday afternoon. His ysician announced last night that e attack is probably not serious. Mr. pofford is eighty-two years old and as appointed librarian of congress by esident Lincoln in 1864 and served that position until 1897. For the at ten years he has been the chief sistant librarian.


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# TO LEASE GRAZING LANDS

## Senate Committee May Propose a Scheme.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The senate committee on agriculture is preparing to consider a proposition looking to the leasing of the public lands for grazing purposes. A large delegation of western cattlemen is already here to support the measure. The effort will be to have a provision covering the point incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill as an amendment, the text of which has already been proposed by Senator Burkett. The amendment authorizes the President from time to time to establish grazing districts on the unreserved and unappropriated public lands by proclamation and it proceeds:

"Thereupon the secretary of agriculture under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall execute, or cause to be executed, the provisions of this act and all other laws affecting the grazing or use of public lands within such grazing districts except such laws as affect the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying or patenting of any lands within such grazing district, appoint all officers necessary for their administration and protection, regulate their use for grazing purposes, protect them from depredation and injury; restore and improve their grazing value, issue permits to graze live stocks thereon for periods of more than ten years, giving preference to homesteaders, and when practicable, to present occupants of ranges who own improved ranches or who have provided water for live stock grazed on the public lands, and charge and collect reasonable fees for such grazing permits, as is now done for the use of forest-reserve land, products and resources based upon the grazing value of the land in each locality."

The question will be made the subject of a hearing by the committee next Monday. The measure will be opposed on the ground that if it becomes law it will give the big cattlemen a monopoly of the range to the exclusion of the small holders.

# DEATH FROM GASOLINE

## Thirty-two Killed; 148 Injured in Ohio in 1906.

Columbus, Feb. 11.—During 1906 clippings from about half the newspapers of Ohio showed that gasoline used in the home burned 32 persons to death and seriously burned and disfigured 148 more. These facts cry out, with sobs, for a substitute for that dangerous fluid for household use, says State Fire Marshal Creamer in a bulletin just issued.

Industrial alcohol, which is common alcohol spoiled for drinking by the addition of a more poisonous kind of alcohol, would be comparatively safe for heating, cooking and washing, and its use for those purposes would reduce the annual fire loss of the state about one million dollars.

Alcohol is an excellent solvent for grease, paint or gum, so, even if the cost be double that of gasoline it will be used for cleaning laces, gloves, ribbons, silks and other textile fabrics, because it leaves the article cleansed without persistent or disagreeable odor. Alcohol makes up the bulk of all fine perfumes, it being used as a solvent. Alcohol evaporates but half as fast as gasoline and its vapor being lighter than air is carried away so that it does not accumulate and make air an explosive.

Gasoline vapor being heavier than air remains in the vessel or on the floor if spilled. A teaspoonful and a half of gasoline will make a bucketful of air a high explosive. No? Well, figure it yourself. Gasoline gives off 130 times its bulk of vapor. A mass of air to which one-fifteenth of its bulk of the vapor is added is a highly explosive gas.

If alcohol is spilled and ignited the fire can be put out at once by water, for water will mix with alcohol, but if gasoline is spilled and ignited throwing water on it has no effect but to carry the flaming material across the room. Gasoline uses a waterway as an avenue of travel. A deluge of water would smother it. Its blaze can be put out only by keeping oxygen away from it. This may be done by the chemical engine or by throwing over it, bedclothes, dry earth or other powder. The flour barrel is a good fire apparatus in gasoline fires.

Alcohol may with safety be handled after dark in stores, in filling lamps or stoves, or for washing neck ribbons. If gasoline is handled at night its vapor will hunt the light and explode.

An explosion of gasoline vapor in the basement of a store in Alliance killed six people, wrecked a four-story building, and shattered windows for blocks.

For starting a fire in a stove, alcohol is safe unless the stove is still warm from the previous fire. The use of alcohol for this purpose will lessen the number of occasions for the use of this parodied verse from The Elegy:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a maid who toyed with gasoline
Has quickly clambered up the golden stair.

Receptacles containing alcohol should be well corked, although its vapor is not dangerous. If a bottle of alcohol is left open it will rapidly evaporate and at the same time it will become diluted with water absorbed from the air.

It should be remembered that alcohol if ignited will instantly blaze over its whole surface—but it don't play mean tricks like gasoline.

# CONGRESS LACKS POWER.

## House Committee Says U. S. Can't Regulate Child Labor.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Chairman Jenkins, of the house committee on judiciary, submitted a report today in which it is stated emphatically that the committee is of the opinion that "congress has no jurisdiction or authority over the subject of woman and child labor and has no authority to suppress any abuses of such labor or ameliorate conditions surrounding the employment of such laborers." The committee holds that the regulation of woman and child labor is within the police power of the various states.

This report was made in compliance with the resolution from the house committee on appropriations asking for an opinion on the subject before the appropriations committee included an item in an appropriation bill to cover the expense of the investigation of woman and child labor in the United States. In concluding its report the house committee on judiciary says: "The national government is too weak to undertake the exercise of the police power of the state. In a short time this great nation would be worse than a ship in midocean in a great storm, without rudder or compass. The division of power was wise and beneficial. Time, study and experience approve it, and we should not attempt in an unconstitutional way the destruction of the substructure of our government. If, then, these two great powers of police and commerce are separate and independent, the power of the state sovereign, where is the authority for saying that congress can invade and impair that power entire and independent in the state? The right and power of both the state and nation must be respected and upheld."

# DUCHESS OFF FOR FRANCE

## Consuelo and Her Children Visit the Belmonts.

London, Feb. 8.—The Duchess of Marlborough and her two sons left London for the south of France this morning to join Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Beaulieu. This was in accordance with the arrangement by which the children spend half of each year with their mother and half with the father.

# EXPLAIN MAGOON MOVE

## It Was to Provide Cuba With Military Force.

## There Is No Intention to Establish a Forced Conscription System in Island.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In reference to the request of Gov. Magoon for permission to suspend indefinitely the execution of a decree recently issued by him for the increase of the rural guard of Cuba to a total of 12,000 men, owing to protests by Cubans, regardless of party, it is stated here that the sole purpose of the decree was to provide the Cuban government, whatever it might be in political complexion, with a suitable military force after the necessary withdrawal of American troops to maintain itself against disturbers of the peace and order of the country, and that purpose is to be carried out, as nothing less than this can be done if the president's pledge to give Cuba self-government is to be redeemed. In answer to the criticisms in the Cuban newspapers that the decree constitutes the establishment of a system of military conscription or enforced military service on the European plan, it is said at the war department that the section of the decree providing for the enrollment of all male Cubans of sound physique on the lists of eligibles for military service is nothing more or less than the American plan of militia enrollment and is not intended to be applied as a forced conscription system.

Although it is probable a temporary suspension of the application of the decree will be authorized, mature consideration will be given to the subject before it is decided whether or not it shall be entirely canceled.

# SUGAR CONSUMPTION BIG

## Average Citizen Consumes Half His Own Weight.

Washington, Feb. 8.—"The average citizen of the United States seems to have consumed one-half his own weight in sugar in the year just ended," says a statement issued today by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The average per capita consumption was seventy-six pounds. The amount of sugar consumed was six and one-half billion pounds, at a cost of over $300,000,000. Of this enormous consumption, one-fifth was produced in this country, another one-fifth was imported from our island possessions, and the remaining three-fifths, or 3,864,665,661 pounds from foreign countries.

Of the production of sugar in the United States last year, a little less than one-half was from cane and a little more than one-half from beets. The quantity of beet sugar entering into American consumption was 672,000,000 pounds, showing a remarkable increase and for the first time exceeding the production of the product from cane. There was an increase of twenty-four per cent in the production of beet over sugar from 1900 to 1906.

Rapid as the increase in sugar production in the United States has been in recent years it has not by any means kept pace with the increased consumption. In the last ten years there has been an increase in the consumption of this article of 2,024,816,430 pounds, it being more than three times as great as the increased home production.

# TRYING TO PREVENT WAR

## Costa Rica and Salvador Join in Peace Effort.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Costa Rica and Salvador have joined their efforts to those of the United States and Mexico, to prevent a war in Central America as the result of the present friction between Honduras and Nicaragua. Senor Calvo, the minister to Washington from Costa Rica, had a conference with state department officials today relative to this subject, and was able to assure them that his government, after communicating with that of Salvador, had undertaken to intervene to the extent of making representations to the opposing governments calculated to induce them to refrain from hostilities.

It appears that the question of national pride is a large factor in the problem; each side feels that, in view of the bloodshed that has taken place on the borders, only war can satisfy the demands of honor. It is the purpose of the four governments that are now acting in conjunction in the interest of peace to convince the would-be belligerents that their honor would not be aspersed by submitting their differences to peaceful adjudication. Honduras has accepted this view, and it now remains only for Nicaragua to yield to this influence.

# TOM L. SCORES JOHN D.

## Pessimistic View of That $32,000,000 Gift.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—Mayor Johnson dissected the Rockefeller gift in a philosophical moment yesterday and found it to be merely a bid for the perpetuation of the special privileges which the oil king enjoys in his various interests. The mayor could not work himself into enthusiasm over the assistance Mr. Rockefeller is lending the educational movement.

"What sort of a gift was it, anyway?" he asked as a preliminary. "It was not cash, as I understand it. What was it then? Let us suppose the case. Was it Standard Oil stocks? Hardly. Was it the bonds of cities, states or perhaps railways? Most likely it was railway securities.

"Every one of these is a mortgage upon the future. They total $32,000,000, sufficient to have bought the Cleveland Electric and to have made the city of Cleveland a handsome donation. But that would not have answered his purpose. There would have been no future effect.

"Some day it will develop, perhaps, that the special privileges which these railways enjoy, and which the people are becoming educated more and more every year to curtail and withdraw, will be threatened. It will result in a sudden squeezing out of the water in these stocks.

"Then there will go up the cry that these great educational interests, dependent upon the return from these securities, are being threatened. There will be talk also of what the widows and orphans are in danger of losing. Maybe a condition will be presented that may have a protective effect for the corporations involved."

# NO IMMIGRATION BILL

## Prospects Poor for Action This Session.

Washington, Feb. 9.—There is yet no prospect of an agreement on the pending bill to amend the immigration laws and the indications are that the bill will fail with the close of the 59th congress, on March 4. The principal points of difference between the house and the senate are the educational test provided by a senate amendment and a house amendment by Representative Littaeur, of New York, waiving requirements as to the amount of money an immigrant must have if the immigrant is fleeing from religious persecution.

The senate opposes the latter amendment strenuously on the ground that it would open the doors wide for the unhindered admission of certain classes of immigrants. The educational test is opposed by the house conferees. The resolution offered by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, that the house conferees be instructed to accept the senate amendment and abandon the house amendments is tied up in the committee on rules of the house.

# OPPOSE TARIFF REVISION

## Woolen Manufacturers Applaud a Stand Pat Speech.

Boston, Feb. 7.—One hundred members of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers applauded the annual address of President William Whitman, of this city, when he outlined the policy of the association for the year at the annual meeting of the association held here last night. President Whitman severely criticized Governor Guild for his action in fathering a petition to the President and congress in the interest of the revision of the tariff. Mr. Whitman said that recently the governor of Massachusetts without consulting the managers of the great industries of the state, has undertaken to hasten tariff action and to create a conviction that his desire is the wish of the business men and the choice of Massachusetts.

"We, who are responsible for the employment of thousands of people, and for the continued prosperity of many communities," said Mr. Whitman, "should rise up in our wrath and openly repudiate the governor's assumed authority and oppose his tariff policy. What we desire is not agitation, but peace. It is the greatest need of business generally. The business interests of today ought not to be imperilled for conjectural and illusive political advantages. We ought not to allow our industrial system to be made a political plaything."

The association elected the following officers: President, William Whitman, of Boston; vice president, Chas. H. Harding, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, John Bruce McPherson, Boston. The executive committee includes John M. Carpenter, New Brunswick; James Dobson, Philadelphia; John P. Wood, Philadelphia and Thomas Oakes, Bloomfield, N. J.

# RUSSIA MAKES AN APPEAL

## Crops in Nine Provinces Have Failed Wholly.

## Peasants in Actual Danger of Death by Starvation Number Into Millions.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Through the Russian embassy in this city, Secretary of State Galkine-Vrasskoi, the plenipotentiary of the Russian Famine Relief committee has transmited an appeal to the American people for financial assistance to the starving peasants, who number into the millions. This committee was organized in 1905 under the auspices of the empress of Russia for relief work in that year, but the Russian secretary of state says that already a new and not less serious situation must be faced this year, arising out of the practically total failure of the crops in more than nine provinces.

It is requested that contributions be forwarded direct to Galkine-Vrasskoi, the secretary of state, 27 Shukowski street, St. Petersburg, or to the chancerry of the Famine Relief organization in the same city, 41 Nadeshdinskaia street. Receipt will be acknowledged in the "Official Messenger" and in all other newspapers which have opened subscriptions for the relief fund.

The relief committee has done much toward relieving the distress of the stricken people by organizing in the affected districts public enterprises which tend to permanently improve the economical condition of the inhabitants, such as irrigation, improvement of country roads, planting of forest trees and similar work affecting the public welfare. The peasants are thus enabled to earn their living until the new crops are available, while the work they are engaged in enhances the value of their own lands. It is a rule of the relief committee not to distribute or to give gratuitously. The plan mets with the approval of the peasants themselves. The funds in hand, however, are about exhausted, including the government's contribution of $350,000. The appeal concludes with the statement that the smallest gift will be highly appreciated and that the wishes of contributors as to the disposition of their donations will be scrupulously fulfilled.

## RUSSIA ISSUING MORE BONDS

### $35,000,000 to Be Borrowed for Famine and Other Expenses.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—An imperial decree issued today provides for the issue of $35,000,000 in four per cent state rentes to meet the famine relief expenses and the urgent extraordinary expenditure as shown in the budget statement.

# DEAD HAND ON THROTTLE

## Limited Dashed Into Philadelphia at Terrific Speed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—The Congressional limited train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which leaves Washington for New York at 4 o'clock, ran through this city last night at terrific speed, with the engineer, Joseph Toms, dead at the throttle. The train, which was made up of seven buffet, dining and parlor cars, makes two stops in this city, one at West Philadelphia and the other at North Philadelphia. Shortly after the train left West Philadelphia, the fireman, Harry Michner, noticed the speed of the train was unusual. The train swayed as it rounded the curves, but the engineer gave no signals. Michner called to Toms, but received no answer, and when the train rushed through Fairmount Park and neared North Philadelphia the fireman climbed over the big boiler into the engineer's cab, to find Toms dead, with his hand on the throttle. His head was hanging out of the cab window and had been crushed by striking some object along the road. Michner supported the dead engineer on his arm and brought the train to a stop at North Philadelphia, where a new engineer was secured, and the train proceeded to New York. The passengers were not told of the accident. Toms, the dead engineer, was 48 years of age, and lived at 117 Miller street, Newark.

## REPRESENTATIVE RIXEY DIES

### Virginia Congressman Passes Away at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 9.—John Franklin Rixey, of the Eighth Virginia district, died shortly before 9 o'clock this morning at the residence of his brother, Surgeon-General Rixey, of the navy, in this city, his death being due to tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. Representative Rixey has not been in his seat this session, his malady beginning to assert itself after the close of the last session of congress. He was second in the list of minority members of the naval affairs committee. Mr. Rixey entered the House with the fifty-fifth congress and has been continuously a member of that body since that time. He was born in 1854.

The House adjourned immediately upon receiving notice of the death of Mr. Rixey.

## FAMINE NO BETTER.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The state department received the following dispatch today from Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai: "According to instructions am drawing $25,000. Relief committee desire me to offer hearty thanks. No improvement in famine conditions." The $25,000 referred to is the money given to the Red Cross through the Christian Herald.

# GIVES AWAY $32,000,000

## Rockefeller Donates It to General Education Board.

## Income From the Fund Is to Promote Higher Education —Wooster Gets Slice.

New York, Feb. 8.—Thirty-two millions of dollars' worth of income bearing securities was the gift which John D. Rockefeller, through his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced to the General Educational board when it assembled for a special meeting in this city late yesterday afternoon.

"For general education purposes throughout the country" is given as the purpose of this donation—the largest single prize ever handed out for such purposes.

Mr. Rockefeller previously had given the board $11,000,000 for the same work, his contributions now amounting to $43,000,000.

The General Educational board apparently was not prepared for this gift, which was announced simply in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is a member of the board. The board voted to accept the gift, and, in appreciation, drafted a letter of thanks and appreciation to the elder Mr. Rockefeller.

The members of the board who will administer Mr. Rockefeller's immense gift include some of the best known educators, financiers, publicists and philanthropists in the country. Mr. Alderman is president of the University of Virginia; Mr. Andrews chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Mr. Frissel is principal of Hampton Institute; Mr. Gates is business and benevolent representative of John D. Rockefeller; Daniel C. Gilman is editor in chief of the New International Encyclopedia, and former president of Johns Hopkins University and the Carnegie Institution in Washington; Mr. Henry is a well known publicist and trustee of various educational institutions; Mr. Jessup is well known as a patron of art and science, and particularly of Arctic exploration; Mr. Judson is head and professor of political science and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science, University of Chicago; Mr. Ogden is an officer of various educational institutions, and president of the Southern Education Board; Mr. Page is editor of World's Work; Mr. Peabody is a banker and director of various educational and philanthropic institutions, and Mr. Shaw is editor of the Review of Reviews.

While the board was in session yesterday gifts to five colleges were ordered, amounted in all to $400,000, as follows: Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.; Morningside college, Sioux City, Ia.; LaFayette college, Easton, Pa.; $50,000 each. Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and the University of Wooster, Wooster, O., each $125,000.

In 1903 the General Educational board was chartered by congress. It employs a force of experts in the continuous and systematic study of educational conditions in all parts of the United States. The object of the organization is promoting education in the states of the Union by means of gifts and otherwise.

The organization was adapted to assist Mr. Rockefeller in the distribution of his gifts to education, but it was not intended to limit the work of the board to the administration of funds given by him, said Chairman Frederick T. Gates, who stated in his explanation of the purpose of the organization:

"It was rather designed to meet a wider need and to offer a medium through which other men of means who desire to promote education in its various forms in the United States to do so in a systematic, intelligent and effective way and the board is being so used extensively by philanthropists.

"In March, 1902, John D. Rockefeller pledged $1,000,000 to the work of the board, confining its use particularly to the study and promotion of education in the Southern states."

On June 30, 1905, through Mr. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller gave the board ten millions of dollars in securities, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income above expenses of administration to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning as the board might deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

These were the simple conditions and the brief form in which Mr. Rockefeller endowed the board.

From the income of the original fund of eleven millions subscriptions have already been made to 18 institutions in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, amounting to a total of $1,077,500. As a condition of receiving these gifts the colleges are raising the further total sum of $3,262,500.

# SCHOOL GETS $1,500,000

## Andrews Institute Gets Enormous Bequest.

New York, Feb. 9.—More than $1,500,000 of the estate of Wallace C. Andrews, one of the original Standard Oil men, who perished with his wife in a fire in their home here in April, 1899, has been given by the appellate division of the supreme court to the Andrews institute for girls, at Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio.

The legal proceedings grew out of a doubt whether Andrews or his wife died first, and on this hinged the question of whether the Andrews institute or the Smithsonian insittution should be the residuary legatee of the estate. A decision of the lower court favored the Andrews institute and yesterday this opinion was upheld by the appellate division.

The Andrews institute was founded by Andrews for the free education of girls between 10 and 16 years old. The will provided that in case the gift to the Ohio institution should, because of illegality, fail or become impossible of realization, the amount intended for it should go to the Smithsonian institution. The case was taken to the court by Gamaliel C. St. John, executor of the estate, who named both institutions as defendants.

Justice Laughlin, in writing the opinion, said that under the circumstances would have to assume that the husband and wife died simultaneously, and thus the testator left no wife surviving. The Andrews institute, it was pointed out, was incorporated pursuant to the directions of the will and was entitled to the residue of the estate.

Andrews gave $500,000 to each of several brothers and sisters, the residue going to the Ohio school.

# BURTON WINS IN HOUSE

## Mississippi Channel Project Turned Down Heavily.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The advocates of a 14-foot channel for the Mississippi river from Chicago to St. Louis and the gulf met defeat late yesterday, when the house, in committee of the whole, having under consideration the river and harbor appropriation bill voted to stand by the recommendation of the committee in opposition to the project. Although there was much speech making on the part of the friends of the measure, they secured only 43 votes for the amendment as against 145 against it.

Earlier in the day Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing for the continuance of work on dam No. 7, on the Ohio river, but it was defeated on a test vote, which showed that the chairman of the river and harbors committee, Mr. Burton, had a large majority of the house with him as to any amendment to the budget which has not his sanction. After completing 72 pages of the river and harbor bill, the house at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

# FRANKING CAUSES DEFICIT

## House Committee Reports on Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 7.—If the postoffice department were given credit for all the service it renders the government, the deficit in postal receipts would be practically eliminated, according to the report of the house committee on postoffices and post roads on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was submitted to the house yesterday afternoon. The government departments and other government offices in Washington reported that for the six month period ended December 31, 1906, the postage upon matter they sent through the mails would have aggregated $2,285,427. The committee estimates that it is fair to assume that $5,000,000 worth of mail is carried for the government annually from Washington without credit to the postoffice department. The deficit in the postoffice department for the fiscal year 1906 was $10,516,996, and the committee estimates that this would be entirely covered if it were possible to compute the amount of mail franked by federal officials in all parts of the country in addition to the amount of free mail going out of Washington.

The increase in the compensation to the employes of the service, including clerks, carriers in city delivery offices, railway mail clerks and rural free delivery carriers, are practically as recommended by First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock in his last annual report. These increases are urged by the committee as being of unusual importance. The proposed increases in salaries will aggregate nearly $9,000,000 a year, and are believed by Mr. Hitchcock and Postmaster General Cortelyou to be necessary for the retention of high class men.

The report does not attempt to estimate the actual amount of the cut in the pay to railroads for postal service, but it is generally believed by members of the committee that the reduction will agregate $10,000,000.

The total amount carried by the bill is $209,416,802.

# RUSHED BY STOP LIGHT

## Startling Revelation of Employes' Negligence.

## May Result in Wholesale Dismissals on Lake Shore—Officials Astonished.

Cleveland, Feb. 11.—A special to the Leader from Conneaut says: While high officers of the Lake Shore railway stood hidden beside the company's tracks here Saturday night, 24 trains rushed past the signal targets, the lights of which had been shaded as a warning that the tracks were not clear.

Only one train out of 25 which rushed through here in the time the railroad officers stood on watch obeyed the signal of danger ahead and stopped. Four passenger trains were included in the 24 and only two of these even slackened speed.

The other two tore past the target with reckless disregard of what might be in store farther along the track.

As a result of this test it is expected that a number of train crews will be dismissed.

Aroused by the criticisms heaped on the railroads recently because of the great number of wrecks, the Lake Shire officers decided to make a test on this division of their road. A party consisting of Assistant Superintendent S. W. Brown, Divison Superintendent H. M. Tompkins, Assistant Superintendent E. P. Cook, Superintendent of Signals A. E. Black, Foreman of Signal Maintenance H. K. Everett, Trainmaster E. V. Brogan and Traveling Engineer J. P. Freeman arrived here Saturday night and went to the signal tower, which controls this section of the block system.

They darkened the lights which signal whether or not the tracks are clear, and then they waited for developments. Train after train flew past the tower and the crews paid no attention whatsoever to the absence of signal lights denoting a clear track.

Out of the 25 trains which the officials noted only one stopped to investigate what was wrong. This was a freight train. The engineer was complimented and probably will be the only one to retain his job.

Two of the four passenger trains rushed past the tower without heeding the signals and the other two trains merely slackened speed a little and kept right on. The Lake Shore officers ascertained the numbers of the trains which passed, changed the signal lights so that they were in the proper position and left town expressing astonishment at the results of the test.

# EIGHT YEARS' LAW FOR TOY

## Even Had Statutes Changed to Recover It.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Eight years of legal warfare for possession of a carved toy bureau was finally brought to a conclusion in common pleas court recently.

Not the least of the many unusual features connected with this contest is the fact that to regain possession of the bureau one of the parties to the suit had the laws of the state changed.

The successful litigant is Mrs. Emma B. Guilleu, of Pasadena, Cal., a daughter of F. Carroll Brewster, the famous jurist of this state. It was a gift from her mother. The other litigant was Mrs. Charles S. Campbell, of this city, into whose possession the bureau came in 1898 at an auction sale. She wanted to keep the bureau on account of the love her children have for it.

When Mrs. Guilleu learned that the bureau had been sold by mistake she approached Mrs. Campbell, who said she would be willing to part with the toy, but that her children were not.

After several conferences, all of which failed, Mrs. Guilleu brought suit. Then her lawyer discovered that in the event of Mrs. Guilleu winning it would be possible for Mrs. Campbell to retain the bureau by paying the value of the disputed article as fixed by the jury. To overcome this the lawyer drafted a measure and had it passed by the legislature, modifying the replevin laws so that the property itself could be recovered.

A writ of replevin was issued, the sheriff seized the bureau and held it until when, as a result of the jury's action, he turned it over to Mrs. Guilleu.

# ROOSEVELT IS DISGUSTED

## Would Bar Papers Publishing Too Much Thaw.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The following statement was given out at the White House today:

"The President has communicated with Postmaster General Cortelyou to know whether it is feasible to bar from the mails the papers that give the full, disgusting particulars of the Thaw case. He does not know whether it is feasible, but if it is he wishes it done."

Postmaster General Cortelyou has received the letter from President Roosevent but he declines to discuss the matter or to indicate what if any action will be taken by the department. The President's letter will be referred to Assistant Atorney General Goodwin of the postoffice department for a legal opinion. It is expected that the legal division of the postoffice department will expedite the matter, and that if action is to be taken by the department, it will be done soon.

# PENNSYLVANIA FOR KNOX

## Former Attorney-General Is Boomed for Presidency.

## Is the Original Trust Buster of the Roosevelt Administration

Washington, Feb. 11.—That the name of Senator Philander C. Knox, former attorney-general of the United States, will be presented to the next Republican national convention is now assured. At a conference between the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania this course has been determined upon, and there will be no opposition in the state to instructing the delegation for Roosevelt's first attorney-general and the prosecutor of the Northern Merger suit.

Every other presidential candidate has opposition at home. There are two presidential candidates in Ohio—Taft and Foraker. Leslie M. Shaw will be forced to fight Governor Cummins for the Iowa delegation, and ex-Governor Durbin, of Indiana, has been in Washington organizing a revolt against Vice President Fairbanks.

Senator Knox will not be forced to meet such opposition at home. Not only all factions in the Republican party will support Mr. Knox, but the independents of

PHILANDER C. KNOX.

the state are enthusiastically for him. It is stated that the President will not be unfriendly to the movement to nominate Senator Knox. It is claimed by his friends that Knox was the pioneer of practical governmental control of the corporations.

It was he who blazed the way for the Roosevelt administration in making of those policies that have brought so much benefit to the people. None would be quicker and more ready to testify to this than President Roosevelt himself.

Mr. Knox's work along these lines in the office of attorney general was productive of great results. It was he who made the anti-trust laws effective, and when the supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Northern Securities case, it was he who prevented panic and reassured the great business interests of the country by declaring that the government did not intend to "run amuck."

In view of his record, and because he is known as a believer in the supremacy of the law for all classes without distinction, many of his friends look upon him as the most available man, not too conservative and yet not too radical, to succeed Roosevelt.

# PRESIDENT ON THE HOME

## Says Good Husbands Are Also Necessary.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Mrs. E. H. Merrell, of this city, president of the New York State Mothers' Assembly, is in receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt in which he defines the places of father and mother in the home. The letter was written in response to one asking suggestions for the council of mothers recently held at Newburg and the state convention to held in the fall. The President says:

"For one of your topics how would it do to speak of the place of the father in the home? Now and then people forget that exactly as the mother must help the bread winner by being a good housewife, so the father in his turn, if he is worth his salt, must in every way back up the mother in helping bring up the children.

"After all, the prime duties are elemental, and no amount of cultivation, no amount of business force and sagacity will make the average man a good citizen unless that average man is a good husband and father, and unless he is a successful bread winner, is tender and considerate with his wife and both loving and wise (for to be loving and weak and foolish is utterly ruinous) in dealing with the children.

"I think it a crime for the woman to shirk her primary duties, to shrink from being a good wife and mother. Of course the woman should have the same right as the man to train her mind, to better herself, and occasionally a woman can, and ought to follow some special vocation in addition to (never in substitution for) her home work.

"But just as the highest work of the normal man is work for his wife and children, so the highest work for the normal woman is the work for them, and heaven knows the work is ample enough.

"But I also feel she can do the best work in her home if she has healthy outside interests and occupations in addition, and I most firmly believe that she cannot do her full duty by her husband if she occupies a merely servile attitude toward him, or submits to ill-treatment, and that she is quite as bad a mother if weak and foolish as if hard and unloving."

# LAYS DOWNFALL TO DRINK

## Son of Former Governor Held for Forgery.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 9.—Eugene P. Pinchback, son of former Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was arrangned before United States Commissioner Bigelow yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery. He was remanded until next Wednesday to await the action of the federal authorities in Brooklyn, who want him on another serious charge. Pinchback was arrested last November for improper use of the mails in uttering a series of forged checks drawn on members of his family and friends in Illinois. He is a graduate of Harvard college, class 1902. In that year he was admitted to the bar in Mississippi, and in 1903 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He was forced to leave Chicago late in 1903 because of irregularities in his practice. He says his downfall was due to drink.

## HELPS HOMESTEADERS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The senate has passed a bill providing that no homestead entry on the public lands shall be cancelled because of the failure of the entryman thereon to hereafter reside on the land during the months of December, January, February and March. In computing the homestead proofs no credit is to be given for the period of actual absence.

# WORST CASE OF ECZEMA.

## Spread Rapidly Over Body—Limbs and Arms Had to Be Bandaged—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us, and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful.

"A friend teased me to try Cuticura, and I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies. He was better in two months; and in six months he was well."—Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

# HARBOR BILL IS PASSED

## House Adopts Only Burton's Amendments.

## Survey of the Mississippi Authorized—Denatured Alcohol Bill Also Passed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The house

# GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED

## Youth Shoots Alexandrovsky at the Theatre.

### Victim Was Commissioner at St. Louis Fair and Head of Red Cross in the War.

Penza, Russia, Feb. 8.—S. A. Alexandrovsky, governor of Penza, was shot and killed by a young man, as he was leaving the theatre last night. In a desperate effort to escape, the assassin also killed the assistant chief of police and a policeman and wounded the manager of the theatre. Before the terrorist could be captured he shot himself and during the night died in a hospital.

The assassin was not identified. The bullets which he used in his revolver were subsequently discovered to be poisoned.

M. Alexandrovsky, who was well known as chief commissioner of the Red Cross in the field during the war between Russia and Japan, had just stepped out of the doro of the theatre when a youth pushed his way through the crowd and shot him in the neck. He fell dead on the spot. The assistant chief of police, who was standing near the door of the theatre, tried to draw his revolver, but was shot dead by the terrorist before he was able to do so. Seeing that it was impossible to get through the crowds outside the building, the murderer dashed into the theatre, firing wildly.

The manager attempted to grapple with the murderer, who fired first at him, but missed him and killed a policeman, who was in the line of fire. In a second attempt to capture the assassin, the manager was severely wounded. The terrorist fled through what he evidently believed to be one of the exits, but found himself in the ladies' cloak room. An attendant, realing the situation, pointed to some stairs as a means of egress, and as soon as the assassin disappeared the attendant locked the door behind him.

The stairs, however, only led to a loft, and the murderer subsequently was found there unconscious from a bullet wound, from which he died in the hospital.

M. Alexandrovsky was an official of the finance ministry of Russia when, in August, 1903, he was appointed Russian commissioner general to the St. Louis exposition. He arrived in New York August 13, of the same year, for a fifteen days' stay in this country in connection with the work of establishing the headquarters of the Russian exhibit. On his return to St. Petersburg, M. Alexandrovsky was placed in charge of the Red Cross field work, and in February, 1904, started for the far east and established his headquarters at Harbin.

# KOHLSAAT NOW IN BERLIN.

## Jamestown Commissioner Has Finished With Sweden.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—Charles W. Kohlsaat, special commissioner of the Jamestown exposition, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Stockholm. He will call at the war and navy departments during the next few days relative to German representation at the exposition which already has been arranged. Germany will send two warships, in addition to the two already in American waters. The extent of the composition of the army detachments has not yet been settled.

Just before leaving Stockholm, Mr. Kohlsaat saw the Swedish minister of marine, who, in informing him that Prince William, second son of the crown prince regent, Gustave, would go to Hampton roads with sixty naval cadets on the new warship Fylgia, for the Swedish week in September, explained that the regent of Sweden had strong personal and political interest in bringing together at Jamestown as many Swedish-Americans as possible so as to increase the national feeling as distinguished from the Scandinavian sentiment. The prince regent of Sweden is making active arrangements to have a copy of the Ericsson statue at Stockholm, heroic size, made for erection perhaps at Jamestown.

# VILLATTE'S STRANGE CAREER

## Rejected for Priesthood in Canada Was French Schismatic.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—The so-called Archbishop Villatte, who in Paris has attempted to celebrate mass and precipitated a riot instead, is well known in Canada. He was a student at St. Laurent College, near Montreal, in 1880, and the gown of an ecclesiastic was refused him because he could not learn Latin. He tried law at McGill University, but quit.

The next heard of him was seven years ago, when he came to visit St. Laurent College and announced that he had been ordained a Greek archbishop. Later he applied to Rome to abjure the Greek Schismatic church, but wanted to retain his rank as bishop.

Failing to justify his claim to ordination and consecration he went to Detroit, where six years ago he organized a congregation among Poles who were in rebellion against the Catholic bishop, but later they turned on him and accused him of deception and misappropriation. That was the last heard of him here until he turned up in Paris, where he opened an office to ordain priests offhand.

Those who know him say he is a fine looking man, rather fond of theatricals and flowing robes, and in ordinary life a typical Parisian.

# EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE NOW

## Lloyds in London Is Doing a Flourishing Business.

London, Feb. 8.—The recent earthquakes, the predictions of others and the scientific dictum that this is a period of instability in the earth's crust have created a growing business in insuring against earthquake risks in Great Britain. Lloyds has started a special branch in this line of insurance, and a good business is being done.

A prominent commercial firm in Oxford street has just obtained earthquake insurance for $1,250,000 at the rate of 18 cents on each $500. An estate in Wales has been similarly insured for $500,000 at 36 cents per $500. The holders of mortgages on various properties are demanding that earthquake insurance be taken out.

It is the custom of British fire insurance companies to exclude earthquake liabilities in the United Kingdom as elsewhere.

# SMITH GOES IN AT ONCE.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6.—Congressman William Alden Smith was yesterday afternoon elected by the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator R. A. Alger, who died suddenly at his home in Washington ten days ago. Congressman Smith had already been elected as Senator Alger's successor at the expiration of his term, March 4.


# A WEAK MAN

**My Dear Brother:** If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers; or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Virility, or Bladder or Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

## Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will **cure you** easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the duties and pleasure of a full and perfect manhood. My success during a period of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fair. Think of the record!—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 600,000 Weak Men of all ages began and made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My **Wonder-Workers** do not contain poison, and the price is **only one dollar** per box, always cash with the order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.00 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please **mention this paper.** Sincerely your friend,

**GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, Ohio.**

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell said: "There is no squarer man living than Geo. S. Beck."

Dr. J. A. West says: "I use Wonder-Workers in my practice. It is the best of all, and perfectly safe to use under any circumstances."

Thousands of cured men say, "best on earth."


# LOUISE'S BITTER PLAINT

## Says Her Father, King Leopold, Has Abandoned Her.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Princess Louise of Belgium, divorced wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in an open letter published in the Matin today, complains bitterly of the heartless fashion in which

LOUISE OF BELGIUM.

her father, King Leopold, has abandoned her, even allowing the heritage which she received from the late queen-mother to be seized for debt.

It was announced February 6 that the trunks of Princess Louise had been attached for $15,600, the amount of a jeweler's bill.

# JAPS CAUSED BOYCOTT

## So Declares General Bragg, Formerly a Consul.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Feb. 7.—General Edward S. Bragg, former United States consul general to Hong Kong, China, in an interview, says there is no danger of war between the United States and Japan.

"A more insinuating, swell-headed class of people than the Japanese are at present would be hard to find," said the general. "This is due largely to their recent victory over the Russians," he says. "Since the Japanese-Russian war I have heard many things about a threatened break with the United States. While this break may come in time the danger is not imminent. The Japanese have a heavy war debt to pay off, and although it is probable that they could put a large army in the field, they have no visible resources to draw from.

"The recent boycott of American goods in China was caused largely by the Japanese. The Japanese merchants suddenly discovered that they could buy American goods in such large quantities that they could compete with American merchants. It appeared comical to me during the boycott to see American goods stamped with the Japanese trade mark. All that was necessary was to turn the package around and there, in cold, black type was the name of American manufacturers. These goods were sold to the Chinese as Japanese products and were accepted as such."

# BAILEY IS NEAR A FIGHT

## Lie Is Passed in Texas Legislature's Quiz.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 6.—A dramatic scene was enacted in the Bailey investigation yesterday afternoon, almost resulting in a personal encounter between Senator J. W. Bailey and E. N. Mentz, of Houston. The clash occurred shortly after the legislative committee resumed consideration of the charges pending against Senator Bailey. Mr. Mentz was on the stand when Representative Coke, who is prosecuting the charges against Senator Bailey, asked Mentz if Col. Cowart, of Dallas, had not gone to New York to see Bailey. Mr. Coke asked if Col. Cowart's visit, ostensibly to have his throat treated, was not really made for the purpose of attending to some business for the Kirby Lumber company.

Senator Bailey, who had entered the room a few minutes before, arose and said that anyone who said that Cowart went to New York to see him was a liar. The witness understood that Senator Bailey meant him and he arose in his seat and declared emphatically that he would allow no man to call him a liar.

He asserted that he was not a willing witness, "but, so help me God, I will allow no man to call me a liar," he shouted.

Senator Bailey started for the witness, who seemed ready to meet him. Deputy Sheriff White stopped Senator Bailey and trouble was averted. The senator then apologized to the committee, declaring that he had been irritated so much during the past few weeks that he could hardly help his action. He asserted that it was hard to keep from denouncing what he knew to be lies.

Representative Coke retorted that Bailey had legal advisers who were able to take care of his interests.

# CORDITE MAGAZINE LET GO

## Woolwich Arsena l Loses a Couple of Buildings.

Woolwich, Eng., Feb. 11.—A huge hole in the ground is all that marks the site of the chemical research department of the Woolwich arsenal and the Cordite magazine, which exploded early this morning with such terrific force that the concussion was felt in towns forty miles away and the whole countryside was thrown into a panic owing to the belief that a violent earthquake had occurred. There was no loss of life, but buildings for miles around were wrecked to a greater or less degree by the explosion.

Within a few minutes after the explosion thousands of terror stricken people, many of them half clad, thronged towards the arsenal. There were large holes in the walls of neighboring houses and on all sides shattered doors and windows and wrecked roofs testified to the appalling force of the explosion of cordite and chemicals with which the arsenal and magazine were stocked. These buildings were practically swept away, the big blocks of stone of which they were constructed being scattered for hundreds of yards on all sides. Yesterday being Sunday there was no night shift working, hence the absence of casualties.

The people of Braintree, forty miles away, were thrown into a panic by the shock of the explosion, while in nearer towns windows were shattered and chimneys demolished. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained.

# VATICAN IS NOT SATISFIED

## Wants Changes Made in Proposed Church Leases.

Rome, Feb. 8.—The vatican authorities, after studying the text of the circular issued by the French minister of education to the mayors regarding the making of contracts with the Paris priests for the lease of the churches, do not accept the clause which provides that the mayors may not renew contracts with new parish priests, as this, it is claimed, would submit the priests to the mayors' exquature.

Nor does the vatican accept the proposed amendment in the organization of cultural associations, as it is not provided that the latter shall recognize the hierarchy.

# BEATS 2-CENT BILL.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 9.—The house last evening defeated the two-cent rate bill which had passed the senate. This ends the bill for this session.

# RAIL DEATH LIST GREW

## More Deaths and Accidents Are Reported.

### Quarter Ending September 30 Last Showed Big Increase in Railroad Casualties.

Washington, Feb. 7.—An accident bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ended September 30 last, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes while on duty to have been 19,850, as against 16,937 reported in the preceding thre months. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 267, as against 194 reported in the preceding three months. Fifty-two passengers were killed.

The total number of collsions and derailments in the quarter was 3,672 (1,891 collisions and 1,781 derailments), of which 269 collisions and 201 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these acidents amounted to $2,932,560.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 81, being an increase of 13 over those reported killed in the last quarter.

# COMPANY KEEPS ISLANDS

## Uncle Sam Can Not Recover Land in St. Marys River.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—The attempt of the United States to secure possession of islands Nos. 1 and 2 in the Straits of St. Mary by suit to quiet title has failed, a decision of the circuit court of appeals announced today sustaining the decision of the district court of western Michigan in favor of the Chandler-Dunbar water company. The islands are in the line of the boundary between the United States and Canada and combined have an area of only two acres, but improvements valued at $100,000 have been made by the water company, which claimed to have a good title from the government since 1883. The court held that the government had given good title in the first place and further that it was a wrong to attempt to regain possession after so many years. Because of the location of the islands on the boundary line and the treaty requirement that the United States must keep that line clear, it is understood that international complications may arise as a result of this decision.

# HAS AN EAGLE FOR THE ZOO.

## New Jersey Man Placed in Peculiar Predicament.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 11.—Plumbing Inspector William McDonald, of this city, has offered a large eagle to the Bronx Zoo. It was captured in Montana several weeks ago.

McDonald came into possession of the eagle on last Monday night, when the Eagle Bowling club, of this city, bowled a club match with the Defenders, a New York organization. The bowling match between the two organizations is an annual affair. As a mark of good fellowship the New York organization sent West for the best eagle they could get, and as president of the club McDonald was presented with the bird.

The eagle was found to be a voracious eater, and hard boiled eggs and other choice food was beginning to eat into Mr. McDonald's salary. Then he got permission of his associates to offer the eagle to the Paterson park commission. President J. A. Hall respectfully declined the bird. Several prominent politicians, professional and business men had the refusal of the eagle, but Mr. McDonald couldn't rid himself of the gift.

Ex-Game Warden Charles Shiner was asked if he knew of anyone who wished to own an eagle.

"It's against the law to have a live eagle in one's possession in this state," said Mr. Shiner.

"I'll kill it, then," said McDonald.

"It's a crime to kill eagles in New Jersey," answered Shiner, with a broad smile. "Beware of the game wardens."

McDonald is awaiting the reply of his offer of the bird to the New York Zoo. If the offer is refused the bird will be released.

# BISHOPS MAKE A PROTEST

## Object to Military Display at Jamestown Show.

Boston, Feb. 7.—In view of the fact that the Triennial meeting of the General convention of the Protestant Episcopal church is to be held this year at Jamestown, Va., a number of Episcopal bishops have joined in formulating a protest against the alleged intention of the management of the Jamestown exposition to make that exposition "the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen."

This protest is signed by the bishops of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Colorado, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, North Carolina, Western Michigan and Asheville and the Bishop Coadjutor of Nebraska. It has been forwarded to the exposition management.

# IS EXPELLED FOR BRIBERY

## Colorado Senator Loses Seat for Old Offense.

Denver, Feb. 7.—Richard W. Morgan, of Boulder county, a Republican, was expelled from the state senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 29 to 1 after a special committee had found him guilty of accepting a bribe. The finding was based on a statement made to the senate in March, 1905, by Morgan himself, who handed to the secretary of the senate $750, which he declared, had been given him by James M. Herbert and Daniel Sullivan in consideration of his promising to vote for Alva Adams, Democrat, for governor in the Peabody-Adams contest. Morgan voted for Peabody.

# HAIR HAS NEVER BEEN CUT.

## Boy's Father Was Disappointed in Sex of Child.

Franklin, Pa., Feb. 7.—Residing in the lower part of the county is a boy who has never had a hair cut. He is Harry Sanford, aged 15 years. His father, it is said, was disappointed that the child was not a girl and declared that he should resemble a girl as much as possible.

The lad is very sensitive about his hair, and when he comes to Franklin he has it "done up" and covered by a large felt hat. But as he cannot successfully hide it he attracts general attention.

# TERRORISTS WELL CONNECTED

## Women Who Tried to Blow Up Stolypin Identified.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The two women, Miles. Klimova and Terentieva, who participated in the attempt to blow up Premier Stolypin with bombs at his country residence, August 25, 1906, hava been identified. Mlle. Klimova is the daughter of a councillor of the empire and Mlle. Terentieva belongs also to a good family. They will soon be tried by court-martial.

# SUFFRAGISTS TURNED DOWN

## Oklahoma Convention Tables Proposed Extension to Women.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 6.—The vote of 56 to 28 by which the proposed amendment to the report of the committee on suffrage, extending the franchise to the women of Oklahoma, was tabled by the constitutional convention late yesterday afternoon, is indicative of the position of that body on the woman suffrage question.

# SHOTS CAME FROM TOWN

## Negro Sergeant Tells of Confusion at Ft. Brown.

### Had Hard Time Getting His Men in Line Because They Were Panicky.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The "shooting up" of the town of Brownsville, Texas, was in the form of an attack upon the garrison at Fort Brown, according to the testimony given today by Mingo Sanders, former first sergeant of company B of the 25th infantry, before the senate committee on military affairs. Sanders' story created something of a stir in the committee, as he said that while running from his quarters to company B barracks after being awakened by the firing on the night of August 13, the shooting was going on and it came from the town and was toward the hospital on the military reservation. He said bullets were whizzing over his head. This is the first direct testimony given by any of the discharged negro soldiers that the firing came from the town. Sanders was the first new witness heard today. Several former witnesses were on the stand to correct their testimony in unimportant details. Sanders said he had served in the army 25 years, 6 months and 23 days, including the campaign in Cuba and three years in the Philippines. He said he had never been court-martialed, never reprimanded, nor found fault with to his knowledge. At Brownsville he had a house to the left of company quarters and directly in front of the hospital. His story of the incidents of the night of August 13 was not interesting until he told of his experiences in trying to get to the barracks after being awakened by the shooting. He said he started on a run to B quarters and just after leaving his house the firing was renewed. It came from the town, he said, and bullets were flying thick and fast over his head.

As he reached C quarters he saw that men assembled were excited and shouting to each other.

"I heard some one yell 'fall in,'" he said; "then some one shouted to get the guns and another person answered that they could not get the guns as the racks were locked and the man with the keys could not be found. Then Lieut. Greer, I knew his voice, said:

"'Break those racks open.'" There has been a great deal of testimony given concerning the broken racks of C company, but no person had testified positively before as to the manner in which they were broken. The testimony of Sanders indicated that the racks were in good condition before the shooting and were broken open by the command of one of the company officers.

Sanders told of finding his own company in confusion and of his efforts to straighten it out. He said he found some of the men down on their knees and that others were yelling to put out the lantern so it would not furnish a target for persons to shoot at. "I told the men to stand up and be soldiers, and that it was better to be shot in the ranks than out," Sanders said.

"When the men didn't stand up, I told them some other things I don't want to repeat here."

The calling of the roll and finding all of B company present or accounted for, the issuance of ammunition and other events of that night and the inspection the following morning were recited by Sanders, and on these points he corroborated the testimony of witnesses previously on the stand.

On cross-examination Sanders said that he could not tell the location of the first firing. He said he had been under fire a number of times and he was familiar with the reports of the various makes of arms. On that night it was "mixed firing," he said. He thought it came from six shooters, Winchesters and Mausers. The cross-examination had not been concluded at the noon recess.

# WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senate.—The senate occupied the first two hours in perfecting the house bill permitting the government to take an appeal on points of law in criminal cases similar to that against the meat packers. Senators Heyburn and Newlands spoke on the Carter resolution aimed at the recent order of the secretary of the interior, preventing the issuance of land patents until after an examination on the ground by a special agent, and Senator Bacon made a brief statement intended to show that Senator Beveridge had been in error regarding the operation of the child labor law in Georgia.

House.—The house passed the McCumber service pension bill, the omnibus lighthouse bill and the omnibus revenue cutter bill. By a vote of 110 to 85 the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill, loaning the Jamestown exposition $1,000,000, were concurred in. Resolutions were passed calling for an investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor of cotton exchanges and fluctuations in cotton prices, giving a privileged status to the bill codifying and consolidating the patent and copyright laws, and directing a report by the secretary of the interior on the number of existing patents granted to officers and employes of the United States. Bills providing for the protection of game in Alaska and authorizing a refund of certain taxes, collected under the war revenue act of 1898, were also passed.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The senate spent the entire day considering the Indian appropriation bill. The army appropriation bill, carrying $81,500,000, an increase of $9,000,000 over the amount voted by the house, was reported and will be taken up as soon as the Indian bill is disposed of. The senate committee amendments include $1,372,227 for barracks and quarters, $6,221,160 for promoting and extending the efficiency of the artillery corps, and a provision to exempt officers and men and their families from the provisions of the rate bill and allowing them to accept free or reduced rates of transportation. Senator Heyburn introduced a resolution instructing the secretary of the interior to issue patents on all lands and mining applications where the law is complied with and no protest is filed. Senator Kittredge reported the copyright bill and Senator Smoot gave notice of a minority report favoring the house provision giving manufacturers the right to adapt musical compositions to automatic musical instruments.

House.—General debate on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill was terminated in the house at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the reading of the bill was begun under the five-minute rule. The reading of 20 pages of the bill was completed before adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senate.—The Indian appropriation bill was again the sole topic of discussion by the senate. The day was spent in a discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands in the Indian territory. The senate agreed to house amendments to a senate bill providing $650,000 for four new revenue cutters.

House.—The advocates of a 14-foot waterway from Chicago to St. Louis and the gulf met defeat, when the house, in committee of the whole on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, voted to stand by the recommendation of the committee in opposition to the project. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presided, Speaker Cannon being indisposed. After completing 72 pages of the rivers and harbors bill the house adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senate.—The Indian appropriation bill received rough handling in the senate, most of the amendments of the committee, and especially those suggested by the special committee, which went to the Indian territory last summer, being rejected. The provision allowing full blood Indians of the Indian Territory to sell their surplus lands was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22. A bill providing that no homestead entry shall be canceled because of the failure of the entryman to reside on the land during the months of December, January, February and March was passed.

House.—The house completed and passed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying more than $83,000,000. A bill amending the denatured alcohol bill was passed. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and made the continuing order.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senate.—The senate passed the Indian appropriation bill. Senator Frazier made an address on the subject of state's rights, after which the army appropriation bill, carrying a total of $81,500,000, was taken up. A resolution offered by Senator Tillman, agreed to, calls on the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of commerce and labor and the secretary of agriculture, and the interstate commerce commission to immediately report "the number and names of all persons employed by them or under their authority during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, or who are now so employed, where no specific appropriation has been made for such employment, with the amounts paid, nature of employment, and whether such persons are in the classified service." Other resolutions agreed to call on the President for the report of the Keep commission and on the interstate commerce commission for the data submitted to it by Special Employe Hanks. Senator Cullom gave notice that at 4 o'clock tomorrow he would present resolutions on the death of the late Representative Marsh, of Illinois.

House.—The house passed 725 private pension bills in an hour and a half, establishing a new high record. The naval appropriation bill, carrying $95,426,000, was taken up, and, under the order of general debate, speeches were made by Mr. Lamar, of Florida, on the railroad rate bill, Mr. Higgins, of Connecticut, favoring the creation of the White mountain and Appalachian forest reserves, and Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, on the "limitations of federal authority" and the withdrawal of coal lands from entry.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senate.—The army appropriation bill and memorial exercises for the late Representative Marsh of Illinois occupied practically the entire day in the senate. Senators Cullom and Hopkins delivered eulogies on the life and character of Mr. Marsh. The omnibus lighthouse bill was passed without discussion. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of commerce to investigate and report concerning existing patents granted to officers and employes of the government. The resolution has especial reference to processes for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Credentials of the re-election of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, and the credentials of William E. Borah, elected senator from Idaho, were presented.

House.—The house, having been informed of the death of Representative John F. Rixey, of Virginia, adjourned today shortly after convening out of respect to the memory of the deceased. General debate on the naval appropriation bill was closed so that when the bill is taken up on Tuesday under the five-minute rule it will be subject to amendment.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senate.—The senate passed the army appropriation bill carrying $81,600,000. The amendment to permit the government to accept reduced rates on transportation of officers and enlisted men to accept reduced transportation was defeated by a point of order. An amendment increasing by 20 per cent the pay of officers and enlisted men also was defeated by a point of order. Amendments were accepted to build monuments to revolutionary officers, as follows: To Gen. John Stark, an equestrian statue at Manchester, N. H., $40,000; a statue to Gen. Nathaniel Green at Guilford Courthouse, N. C., $15,000; a statue to Gen. James Schriner at Midway, Ga., $5,000. Senator Carter secured the adoption of an amendment placing William H. Crook on the retired list as a major. Mr. Crook served as a private through the civil war and ever since has been employed as a clerk at the White House. Senator Berry presented an argument for the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the ground that the Mormon church advocated the doctrine of polygamy, and held that the senate could exclude any senator by a majority vote. A special message was received from the President urging the enactment of a bill to grant white persons who have intermarried in the Cherokee nation sixty days in which to dispose of improvements on lands from which they have been dispossessed.

House.—Bills relating to the District of Columbia were considered in the house. In committee of the whole the house went on record in favor of a flat 4-cent street railway fare, with a provision for eight tickets for 25 cents, in the District of Columbia, but in the house the amendment was declared defeated. Thereupon the point of "no quorum" was made, and the house at 5:10 p. m. adjourned. During the session the Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference, the house managers being Sherman, of New York; Lacey, of Iowa, and Stephens, of Texas.

# SCORES DROWN AT SEA

## Ship Carried Between 150 and 200 Besides Crew.

### It Is Impossible to Estimate How Many Perished in the Zero Cold.

Block Island, R. I., Feb. 12.—The Joy line steamer Larchmont, from Providence for Boston, collided with the three-masted schooner Harry Knowlton, off here early today, and sank almost at once. How many perished cannot yet be ascertained.

Captain George McVey, of the Steamer Larchmont, said to The Associated Press today that he had on board between 150 and 200 passengers when the collision occurred, and only eight of these escaped with their lives. At the time he made the statement fourteen bodies had been washed ashore, making only 22 out of the total passenger list accounted for.

The passengers met their deaths in various ways. Some of them attempted to launch lifeboats, and were frozen to death on the decks of the foundering steamer. Others were drowned in the attempt to escape before the vessel went down, and still others who were successful in launching a lifeboat, were frozen to death before the small craft reached shore.

Captain McVey said he couldn't estimate the exact loss of life at this time. His steamer left Providence late in the evening and at the time of the collision Captain McVey had not had an opportunity to examine the passenger list which had been handed to him just before his steamer left Providence. The captain's estimate of the number of those on board agrees however with the estimate made by the Joy line officials, at Providence, who said that the Larchmont carried about 150 passengers and a crew of 30.

The inhabitants of all parts of the island turned out to assist in rescue work, although many of them live several miles from the point off which the steamer sank. The northwest gale continued with zero temperature throughout the forenoon.

At 11:30 o'clock four more bodies were washed ashore, making a total of 18 bodies recovered, with eight survivors being cared for on the island.

# COUNT CREIGHTON IS DEAD.

## Nebraska Millionaire Dies After Two Months' Illness.

Omaha, Feb. 7.—Count John A. Creighton died at his home here at 1:27 this morning.

Count Creighton was stricken early in December with double pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered. Later kidney and nervous complications arose. His estate is estimated at $8,000,000.

# EPIDEMIC CLOSES MINE.

Latrobe, Pa., Feb. 12.—Following closely upon a typhoid fever epidemic at Bredenville and Syndertown, near here, many miners are ill and the closing of the coal mines in the vicinity is threatened. In addition to this there are hundreds of cases of la grippe existing in this city, and much alarm is felt by physicians at the continued spread of both diseases and their frequent fatalities.

# AVALANCHE KILLS 15.

Bucharest, Roumania, Feb. 7.—Fifteen wood cutters were overwhelmed by an avalanche yesterday on the Muscel district of the Translyvania mountains. All the men were dead when they were dug out of the snow.

# TO PROBE MISSIONARIES

## Seth Low Tells Plans of Coming Investigation.

### Committee of Business Men Will Inspect Mission Posts to Increase Efficiency.

New York, Feb. 12.—At a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night, under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary movement, ex-Mayor Low disclosed the very interesting purpose of that organization. In view, he said, of the vast amount of money contributed every year in the United States for foreign missions, the utility of which has been often challenged, a large number of influential laymen, representing all of the leading Protestant denominations, have determined to make a thorough, exhaustive and critical investigation of the subject. While investigation is an essential incident, he said, the motive behind the movement is to strengthen the missionary cause; to develop co-operation between the different churches engaged in missionary work, and through co-operation in missions to bring together Christian people at home.

A commission of representative American business men who have been for years contributors to the foreign missionary cause is being appointed, who will go at their own charges. They will leave at an early date to make personal inspection of the various missionary establishments throughout the world. It is proposed that the list shall include one hundred commissioners, and the work shall be so subdivided that all of the important fields will be visited. The work has been carefully mapped out, and among the subjects to be investigated are the following:

The number of converts, the number of genuine transformations of character, instances of persecution and of devotion and sacrifice, salaries of workers—native and foreign—and contributions of natives.

It is also proposed to investigate whether the moneys and accounts are handled in a proper business way, whether the native population is being effectively touched, to examine the present missionary equipment, and to report upon any additional necessities in the way of workers or equipment.

# FARM ANIMAL ESTIMATE

## Sheep Made Biggest Proportional Gain Last Year.

### Mules Are Next, With Milch Cows Third—Other Cattle and Swine Decreased.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the numbers and values of the farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1 last were as follows:

Horses, 19,747,000; average price per head, $93.51; value, $1,846,578,000. Mules, 3,817,000; average price, $112.12; value, $428,064,000. Milch cows, 20,968,000; average price, $31; value, $645,497,000. Other cattle, 51,568,000; average price, $17.10; value, $881,557,000. Sheep, 53,540,000; average price, $3.84; value, $204,210,000. Swine, 54,794,000; average price, $7.62; value, $417,471,000.

These numbers of farm animals represent as nearly as ascertainable without an enumeration, the actual number of each specified class of farms and ranges on Jan. 1. While the reports were made without reference to the relation they may bear to figures of previous years, the report gives the percentage in the number of animals as compared with Jan. 1, 1906, as follows:

Horses, 100.9; mules, 102.5; milch cows, 102.4; other cattle, 98; sheep, 103, and swine, 99.5.

# SHOT AT TRAIN THIEVES.

## Four Robbers Captured After Battle With Posse.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 12.—After a running fight, in which shot after shot was exchanged, four men who attempted to rob a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight train were captured late yesterday afternoon near Terre Coupe, 12 miles west of here. The men boarded the freight train while it was passing Terre Coupe and proceeded to throw merchandise out of the cars. The train was stopped and the crew remonstrated, but to no avail. Citizens of Terre Coupe and New Carlisle hastily formed a posse and engaged the robbers in a running fight, in which both pursued and pursuers fired a large number of shots. Finally exhausted by the chase and out of ammunition, the robbers gave up.

# BONI TO APPEAL.

Paris, Feb. 9.—It is currently reported that Count Boni de Castellane, from whom his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, of New York, secured a divorce in the French courts last November, is about to appeal against the decision of the court.

# THE MARKETS.

**Bradstreet's Review.**

New York, Feb. 9.—Bradstreet's today says:

First effects of the past week's widespread winter weather have been to dull trade at most markets, to quiet spring demands, retard collections, and in sections accentuate the already congested railway situation. Some exceptions, particularly the south, report benefit to trade in winter goods and footwear. Taken as a whole, the business booked by wholesalers for January and the elapsed portion of February is fully equal to and in some markets and staples, notably cotton dry goods, far in excess of last year's unusually large business. Building activity has been checked by weather conditions. After effects of the iron workers' strike of last year are witnessed in checked operations at the metropolis. Some few western cities report more conservatism in buying by manufacturers and railroads, who have decided to forego some projected improvements in view of high costs of labor and material, and also because of talked of legislative or executive action adverse to corporations.

Bank clearings for the United States for the week ended with February 7 aggregate $3,327,589,255, 12.8 per cent. over last week, but 4 per cent. below the same week last year. Excluding New York City, the total is $1,157,264,687, 7 per cent. above last week and 7.5 per cent. over last year. Canadian clearings for the week aggregate $81,015,141, a gain of 18.8 per cent. over last week and of 8.1 per cent. over the week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ended Feb. 7, aggregated 3,319,930 bushels, against 2,102,216 bushels last week, 3,241,939 this week last year, 1,887,776 in 1905, and 4,800,457 in 1902. For the past 32 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 113,383,475 bushels, against 86,969,486 in 1905-06, 41,049,918 in 1904-05, and 171,410,188 in 1901-02. Corn exports for the week are 2,407,089 bushels, against 2,157,677 last week, 3,660,750 a year ago, and 2,448,456 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 35,636,797 bushels, against 72,088,795 in 1905-06, and 35,492,101 in 1904-05.

**The Grain Market.**

Toledo, O., Feb. 11.—Higher cables and curb caused a firm opening on the wheat market today. The near month was ¼c up, at 78¾c May, ¼c up, at 81⅞c, and the futures ¼c higher, at 81⅝c and 81¼c. Heavy world's shipments and much unloading by longs caused a slump in the market at noon, however. World's shipments were a million over last week and a million under a year ago. Foreign markets were all fairly strong. Liverpool opening ⅝d up and gained ¼d more by the noon hour. Bears hammered and its effect was plainly shown in the decline.

Continued hammering caused much long wheat to come out. Russia's shipments were very light, but the decline, which started early could not be curbed and the close was lower and weaker. Cash was ½c off, at 78¼c; May ⅜c off, at 81½c; July ½c lower, at 81½c, and September ⅝c lower, at 80⅞c. Primary receipts were heavy and shipments light, while the visible supply was a large decrease. Little wheat was reported for export and many stop orders came out.

Corn was steady at the start, cables coming unchanged and the Chicago market strong. The near months were firm, at 45½c and 47⅞c, while the futures were both ½c off, at 47⅜c and 48⅜c. At noon, however, the prices showed some better tone and the business was improved. World's shipments were above those of last week, but not enough to seriously affect the market.

Steady receipts and heavy shipments caused a steady feeling to come over the market, which was held throughout the day, the close being unchanged except in September, which was ⅛c higher, at 48½c. The visible supply was increased over both a week and a year ago.

Oats were the firm grain, no change being made in the prices at the opening. The near month was 41c; May, 41⅞c; July 38¾c, and September, 34½c. The market was some lower at noon on liberal selling, but the tone was good and the market firm.

Light receipts of oats in this market caused a ½c advance in cash to 41½c, but the remainder of the list was off. May being ⅜c lower, at 41½c, July ⅝c off at 38¾c, and September ½c off at 34c. The visible supply was increased largely, the total being 15,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Clover seed opened firm and unchanged, the near months being $8.02½; March, $8.07½ and April, 5c lower, at $7.90. Little trading was done in the market, but the undertone was good and steady. Receipts of seed were 230 bags and 553 bags shipments. No receipts of alsike at all.

Some inquiries and a few buying orders, together with a better demand, caused seed to advance 2½c throughout the list. The close in the near months was $8.05, in March $8.10 and in April $7.92½. Estimated receipts of seed for Wednesday were 160 bags and 20 bags of alsike.

TOLEDO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close—Feb.11. | Close—Feb.9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78½ |
| May | 81⅝ | 81⅞ | 81½ | 81½ | 81¾ |
| July | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81⅝ |
| Sept. | 81¼ | 81¼ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 81 |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | 45½ | .... | .... | 45½ | 45½ |
| May | 47⅞ | .... | .... | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| July | 47⅝ | .... | .... | 47⅝ | 48 |
| Sept. | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48½ | 48½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | 41 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | 41 |
| May | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41⅜ |
| July | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38¾ |
| April | 34½ | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | 8.02½ | 8.05 | 8.02½ | 8.05 | 8.02½ |
| Feb | 8.02½ | 8.05 | 8.02½ | 8.05 | 8.02½ |
| March | 8.07½ | 8.10 | 8.07½ | 8.10 | 8.07½ |
| April | 7.90 | 7.82½ | 7.90 | 7.92½